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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is not without great reluctance I notice a passage in the Botanical Report of your Magazine for January, alluding to a dissolution of the friendship which once existed between Mr. Salisbury and me. I could very easily justify myself on that subject; even for having so long delayed a rupture. But I trust, my character requires no such public explanation, and I am content with having lodged the all-sufficient materials of it, which are quite independent of botany, in the bosoms of about half a score faithful and judicious friends, who unanimously sanction the line of conduct I have chosen. It is altogether unnecessary for me to notice any thing written by Mr. Salisbury in his own name, whether it may concern my character or my literary productions. I shall only say, once for all, that if the injurious passages in his works had proceeded from any other quarter, I could have thought of no one more competent than my old friend Salisbury, from his intimate acquaintance with my personal and literary character and pursuits, to have refuted them in every point; happily indeed, I am not reduced to his solitary evidence, if such attacks required any to be brought forward.

If any person be curious enough to study these passages, he may find them all in Mr. Salisbury's *Paradisus Londinensis*, or in his *Examination of the Generic Characters in English Botany*. The latter pamphlet may be seen, on proper application, in the library of the Linnean Society. I scarcely know where besides; for Sir Joseph Banks would not allow it a place in his library, and I believe its author has suppressed the whole edition, though he quotes it somewhere in his *Paradisus*. I wish it to be preserved, for a contrary purpose to what the writer intended. If any person of respectability requires satisfaction concerning the contents of these publications, and will in his own name apply to me, I believe I shall find no difficulty in giving it; but it must be publicly, for I will not be trou-

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bled with correspondence about any such matters. I have refuted such parts as happened to come in my way, when writing my *Introduction to Botany*, but without mention of my adversary or his works. Whenever I find cause to approve what he has done, or to support his opinions, I mention him as if nothing had happened; but I have never written a controversial passage respecting him personally. A passage in the 21st page of my preface has been, by several of my friends, thought aimed at Mr. Salisbury, but it was written and delivered in my introductory lecture at the Royal Institution in 1805; before we had any quarrel, and without any idea of him, however apt it may now seem. I deeply lament that any thing favourable to virtue, honour, or truth, should seem hostile to a man I once so much esteemed; but ought it on that account to be suppressed? As I have refrained from public justification of myself, so have I from private altercation. One hostile letter alone, decisive of our separation, and containing my reasons for it, is all I have written, and all I ever mean to write. I trust, Sir, your Reporter will now be aware of the injustice of his representation. As he writes under your sanction, and is, I doubt not, a man of honour, I shall give him the following account of the particular subject of his remark:—I have not yet seen the late number of the *Paradisus* where *Smithia* is mentioned or figured. I neither know, except from your Magazine, what is there said about it, nor am I at all solicitous to seek it out. Many years ago, when I thought well of Mr. Salisbury's character, and while our scientific intercourse was unclouded by envy or jealousy (for these have arisen from subsequent causes), he was often projecting to name a plant after me. He had destined the *Strelitzia* for that purpose, unknown to me; and on my happening to write him the name which Sir J. Banks had given that plant, he wrote me a letter full of affection and disappointment, which I still preserve.

He then chose the *Cyrtilla pulchella*, at
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that time mistaken for a *Columnnea*. At length he called on me, in high spirits, in London, to tell me he had just been with Mr. Dryander examining a curious new sensitive genus from Bengal (which Mr. Salisbury had been used to call *Assoa*, and had given me by that name from his garden), and that Mr. Dryander, who was then preparing the *Hortus Kewensis* for the press, said of his own accord, "Let it be *Smithia*." Mr. Salisbury was pleased to congratulate me on the respectable source from whence this honour came, and the unexceptionable work in which it was to appear, and said he would give a drawing of it to that work, which he did. I went, and thanked Mr. Dryander. Mr. Salisbury, in the *Prodromus* of his late Garden quotes him as the author of the name, and I positively declare, I never, at any period, till now, heard of any doubt or mystery about the matter. And why should there be any? I made no mystery of naming a *Salisburia* in the Linnean Transactions, and I trust one genus is as well merited as the other. It matters little which of his stories is true: both of them cannot. The fact, however, is, that my lost friend, mortified at our separation, and wishing to avenge himself by turning the specific name of the plant, *sensitive*, into an abuse, would insinuate that he gave it originally with such a meaning—(See *Parad.* v. 1. 14) thus avowing himself a traitor in the very first instance. But I verily believe he here calumniates himself; and as he is reduced to such an extremity, I cannot but congratulate myself that he has no further power to injure me.

Your's, &c.

Norwich,

J. E. SMITH.

February 17, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO that celebrated astronomer and geographer Ptolemy, of Alexandria, Dr. Robertson, in his excellent disquisition concerning Ancient India, declares, that the science of geography has been more indebted than to any other writer. Although Hipparchus, who lived four hundred years before him, was the person who originally taught the method of measuring the earth, and fixing the position of places by observing the heavens, and although this method was known to succeeding geographers, and is mentioned both by Strabo and Pliny, it was Ptolemy who first applied this general principle of computation in a popular way, and who described the different

parts of the earth according to their latitude and longitude.

It is, however, remarkable, that his general delineation of the form of the Indian Continent is the most erroneous that has been transmitted to us from antiquity. By an astonishing mistake, he has made the peninsula of India stretch from the Sinus Barygazenus, or Gulph of Cambay, from west to east, instead of extending, according to its real direction, from north to south. His account also of that part of India which lies beyond the Ganges, is not less erroneous, in its general form, than that which he gives of the Continent of Hindostan.

The peninsula to which he assigns the name of the Golden Chersonesus, he describes as stretching from north to south; and fixes the latitude of Sabana Emporium, its southern extremity, three degrees beyond the line. To the east of this peninsula he places what he calls the great Bay (Magnus Sinus), and in the most remote part of it, the station of Catigara, the utmost boundary of navigation in ancient times, to which he assigns no less than eight degrees and a half of southern latitude. Beyond this, he declares the earth to be altogether unknown; and asserts that the land turns thence to the westward, and stretches in that direction until it joins, or nearly approaches, the promontory of Prassum, in Ethiopia, which, according to his idea, terminated the Continent of Africa to the south. "In consequence (says Dr. Robertson) of this error, no less unaccountable than enormous, he must have believed the Erythræan sea, in its whole extent, from the coast of Africa to that of Cambodia, to be a vast bason, without any communication with the ocean."*

Out of the confusion of these wild ideas, M. D'Anville has attempted to bring order. The Golden Chersonesus of Ptolemy, according to the conjecture of this excellent geographer, must be the peninsula of Malacca. The gulph of Siam he considers as the Great Bay of Ptolemy. But the position on the east side of that bay corresponding to the situation ascribed to Catigara, is as many degrees to the north of the equator as Ptolemy supposed it to be to the south of the line. Beyond this Ptolemy mentions an inland city, to which he gives the name of Sinæ Metropolis. The longitude which he assigns to it is 130 degrees, from his first meridian in the Fortunate Island. Its latitude he calculates to be three de-

* Robertson's Works, vol. xii. p. 68-76.

degrees south of the line. *Sinæ Metropolis* M. D'Anville supposes to be the same with *Sinhua*, in the western part of the kingdom of *Cochin-China*; and if so, Ptolemy has erred, in fixing its position no less than fifty degrees of longitude, and twenty degrees of latitude. These conjectures of M. D'Anville have, notwithstanding, received the high sanction of Major Rennel's approbation.

On the other hand, M. Gosselin, in his learned work styled "*The Geography of the Greeks analysed*," adopts an hypothesis totally different. According to this writer, the *Magnum Promontorium*, which M. D'Anville concludes to be *Cape Romania*, at the southern extremity of the peninsula of *Malacca*, is the point of *Bragu*, at the mouth of the great river *Ava*. The *Magnus Sinus* of Ptolemy he holds to be the same with the *Gulph of Martaban*; and the situation of *Catigara* he attempts to identify with that of *Mergui*, a port on the west coast of the kingdom of *Siam*; and *Sinæ Metropolis* to be situated at a considerable distance inland, on the same river with *Mergui*, and to correspond with a place now called *Tasia Serim*. In a word, according to the system of M. Gosselin, the ancients never sailed through the straits of *Malacca*, had no knowledge of the island *Sumatra*, and were altogether unacquainted with the *Eastern Ocean*. Dr. Robertson merely states these opposite opinions, and with a caution characteristic of that celebrated writer on more important occasions, leaves his readers to decide. Both opinions appear, however, liable to insurmountable objections; and with the deference due to names so great, I shall first beg leave to state those objections, and then suggest what appears to me an hypothesis, not indeed free from difficulties, but such as are perhaps fewer, and liable to exceptions of less weight and magnitude.

To the hypothesis of M. D'Anville, the objections are, 1. That the Peninsula of *Malacca* does not, as Ptolemy describes the *Golden Chersonesus*, stretch from north to south, but bends some degrees to the east. 2. The latitude and longitude which Ptolemy assigns to *Sinæ Metropolis*, differs prodigiously from that of any place on the coast of *Cochin-China*. 3. Ptolemy expressly asserts, that the land beyond *Catigara* stretches far to the westward, insomuch that he supposes it nearly to approach the southern promontory of *Africa*; whereas the coast of *Cochin-China*, or rather of *Cambodia*,

extends only a few degrees from the head of the *Gulph of Siam*, and in an easterly direction.

The hypothesis of M. Gosselin seems still more open to exception. For 1st, Allowing that the point of *Bragu* might possibly be the *Magnum Promontorium* of Ptolemy, it would be too great a concession to suppose the small bay of *Martaban* to be the *Magnus Sinus* of that great geographer. 2dly, The objection arising from the prodigious difference between the longitude and latitude of *Mergui*, or *Tana Serim*, or any other station in the kingdom of *Siam*, and those of the *Catigara* and *Sinæ Metropolis* of Ptolemy, is still more formidable than on the hypothesis of M. D'Anville, because the navigation of the seas on this side of the *Straits of Malacca* may reasonably be supposed much better ascertained by the ancients than that beyond the *Straits*. 3dly, Although the direction of the kingdom of *Siam*, stretching nearly from north to south, answers better than that of *Malacca* to the first part of the description of Ptolemy, yet to the subsequent and most remarkable part of it, viz. the turning of the land ultimately so far to the westward, there is nothing in the hypothesis of M. Gosselin to correspond; or rather, it directly contradicts the description of Ptolemy; for the peninsula of *Malacca* runs several degrees to the eastward of *Mergui*.

I shall now venture to state what appears to me nearer the truth; and if my conjectures, hazardous and problematic as they confessedly are, should be admitted, the great geographer of antiquity will be rescued from a part of that reproach which must attach to errors of such astonishing magnitude.

With M. D'Anville and Major Rennel, I conceive, then, the peninsula of *Malacca* to be the *Golden Chersonesus*, and the *Cape of Romania* the *Magnum Promontorium* of Ptolemy. But it is easy to imagine that when the ancient navigators cleared the long and dangerous Strait of *Malacca*, they would fancy themselves completely embayed. In fact the sea into which they then entered, is land-locked on almost every side. To the west lies the peninsula of *Malacca* to the north-west the coast of *Cambodia*, to the east and south-east the island of *Borneo*. To the north alone the sea is open; but something beyond the latitude of ten degrees, the navigation is interrupted by a cluster of islands; and farther than this, the ancients in all probability,

bability never sailed. Beyond these limits, therefore their knowledge, and perhaps even their conjectures, did not extend. But where shall we fix the naval station of Catigara, and where the inland city of Sinæ Metropolis? No place can, I think, be found which better corresponds with the description of Catigara, than the city of Borneo; and Sinæ Metropolis may be supposed some considerable town, situated in the interior of that great tropical island, the geographical direction of which precisely answers to the description of Ptolemy. For the coast from the northern point of the island stretches to the south-west for the space of more than 300 leagues. And, as to the southward of the strait of Billiton, the ancient navigators certainly never passed, it was no improbable, or at least no absurd, conjecture on the part of the great ancient geographer, that this coast might constitute part of a vast continent extending to, or approaching, the southern promontory of Africa.

This hypothesis is attended with two advantages. It extremely diminishes the supposed error of Ptolemy respecting the latitude and longitude of Catigara, and Sinæ Metropolis: and it corresponds with the express and remarkable declaration of Ptolemy, that the land stretches indefinitely to the west; so far as to give countenance to the idea of its being part of an immense continent, extending across the ocean to Africa. This hypothesis remains, however, exposed to several objections, from the force of which it is incumbent upon its advocates as well as they are able to defend it.

I. It will doubtless be said, that by admitting the peninsula of Malacca to be the Golden Chersonesus of Ptolemy, this hypothesis is liable to the first objection urged against that of M. D'Anville, viz. that Ptolemy describes the peninsula in question as extending north and south, whereas that of Malacca runs some degrees to the eastward. But that this objection, however plausible, is by no means decisive against either hypothesis, appears from hence; that Ptolemy has fallen into a still greater error in respect to the peninsula of India itself, which he describes as stretching from the gulph of Cambay eastward, instead of extending as it does, in fact from north to south. But, as Dr. Robertson observes, "in remote seas, the coasts were often delineated from an imperfect account of the distances sailed, without the least knowledge of the bearings, or direction

of the ship's course." From whatever cause the error arose, certain it is, that the geographers Megasthenes, Strabo, Pliny, &c. who wrote prior to the age of Ptolemy, entertained much more accurate notions of the true dimensions of the Indian Continent. If, therefore, Ptolemy was so much mistaken in a point of such magnitude, can we wonder that he erred in describing the bearing and direction of the peninsula of Malacca.

II. It may be urged that the longitude and latitude of Catigara and Sinæ Metropolis, as specified by Ptolemy, are upon this hypothesis still extremely erroneous, and the advantage therefore of adopting it, is comparatively inconsiderable. I answer, that the difficulty of computing the longitude in those remote ages was so great, that in such a case as the present, the longitude assigned to that place, which the geographer of Alexandria states as the extremity of the known world, may well be supposed little better than random conjecture. He calls the longitude of Sinæ Metropolis, 180 degrees from the first meridian in the Fortunate Island; that is, in other words, he describes this inconceivably remote spot, situated on the verge of the known, and unknown world, as at the utmost possible distance from the commencement of all geographical computation. As to the latitude of Catigara, Sinæ Metropolis, or any other place, the case is widely different. The latitude even in those times, could be reckoned with considerable accuracy in various modes, and even merely by ascertaining the length of the longest or shortest day. It is therefore quite incredible, that in fixing the position of Catigara, Ptolemy, who was no less eminent as an astronomer than a geographer, should be chargeable with an error in his calculation of no less than twenty degrees of latitude. Supposing Catigara to have been situated on, or near the scite of the city of Borneo, it would be four or five degrees north of the equator; and Sinæ Metropolis, which he represents as *beyond* Catigara, he describes as three degrees south of the line; so that Catigara could scarcely be, as Ptolemy elsewhere describes it, eight degrees and a half south of the line, but may rather be supposed to lie northward of it. At all events those geographical positions which reduce the errors both of latitude and longitude very many degrees, are so far preferable, exclusive of the farther essential advantage of corresponding with that remarkable and positive

sitive assertion upon which Ptolemy lays the greatest stress, deducing from it very important conclusions, viz. that the land stretches away to the westward and south-west, to an indefinite extent.

III. It may be affirmed, that the hypothesis now suggested, does not clear the illustrious philosopher of Alexandria from the absurdity of affirming the ultimate junction of the land which he describes, with the southern promontory of Africa; although he must have known what Herodotus relates concerning the circumnavigation of Africa, by order of one of the Egyptian kings. But to this it may be replied, that the narrative of Herodotus did not at that time obtain, nor has it yet obtained, universal credit; and Ptolemy might be allowed as well as others to doubt its authenticity. However it is probable that he did not mean to impugn the authority of Herodotus: though he might chuse to take Hipparchus as his immediate guide in determining upon this question, which in the age of Ptolemy was certainly a very obscure one. It was the opinion of Hipparchus, that the earth was not surrounded by one continuous ocean; but that it is separated by different isthmuses which divide it into immense basins. The Egyptian squadron, if we admit the account of Herodotus as authentic, undoubtedly sailed through the Mozambique passage; and this was perfectly consistent with what appears to have been the opinion of Hipparchus and Ptolemy, that a vast southern continent extended from Asia to Africa, of which the island of Madagascar might be supposed to constitute a part, and which might be imagined to approach so near to the southern promontory of Africa, as to form a strait communicating with the Atlantic; and perfectly compatible with the circumnavigatory voyage of the Egyptians, as related by Herodotus.

Your's, &c.

Bedford,
February 8, 1808.

W. BELSHAM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE letter annexed to this, fell into my hands a few weeks since. Since it contains information that may please and interest your numerous readers, I offer it for a place in your valuable Miscellany; as a continuation of former communications from the same pen; which I have the pleasure of knowing have been truly acceptable to the public. I give it you, except a few omissions

of a personal and family nature, as it was composed, in the unadorned and artless freedom and simplicity of style and manner, of one brother writing to another brother. It is a natural dress, and authenticates a narrative.

Your's, &c.

Birmingham, JOSHUA TOULMIN.
February 22, 1808.

Fort Stoddart, Mississippi Territory.

MY DEAR BROTHER. April 28, 1807.

Having long intended it, and having long intended that it should be a very long letter. I have just now all of a sudden, as dinner is just coming to table, determined to write to you, and to be contented with a short letter. I have taken several journeys through this country since I have been here, and have always calculated on giving you a long account of them. During the last, I actually wrote to you, or rather memorandums to you, as the foundation of a letter, written on my knee in the open woods after night, with the fire of pine-wood for my candle. * For your nephew, Theophilus and I, (he being now ten years old) took a long journey to the Mississippi, and back through the unexplored wilds of West Florida, all alone, without seeing a human face, or human habitation, or any effects of human industry for a considerable time; our journey homewards taking up a whole month, when we had the sun and a compass for our guide, and at last, wild roots for our food; and were obliged to raft or swim over several water courses.

My object, in this strange tour, was to find out a good and direct way for a road from hence to Natchez, and from thence to New Orleans.

Whilst in the neighbourhood of Natchez, Mr. Burr, the late vice-president of the United States, was there, and indeed boarded, some days, in the same house with us. You have heard, no doubt, of the alarm he has occasioned in America. I believe his object to have been, to occasion a separation of the Union, in conjunction with the Spaniards, and eventually to make himself emperor of a new despotism to be established in this country; comprehending Mexico and Louisiana. But his schemes have proved abortive, and are universally detested, except among a few, who had prepared themselves to go to all lengths with him. He was at length obliged to flee; and was taken while passing in disguise through this settlement, by my son-in-law Captain Gaines: and I have lately sent on his German secretary after him, to the city of Washington, as a witness on his trial.

I am living at the last house in the United States, on the Mobile river, at the 31st degree of north latitude. The place was formerly called West Florida; but is now above the 31st degree, called the Mississippi Territory;

itory; though the Mississippi river is between 2 or 300 miles west of us. Our settlement on this river is but small; and the Spaniards, unfortunately, hold the mouth of it.

The country between this and the Mississippi, and between this and the sea (which is about 30 miles off) is entirely covered with majestic pine timber; but the soil is poor, except in the low grounds of the several rivers; where we have a great abundance of beautiful trees and flowering shrubs of every description.

My house is about 8 miles south of Fort Stoddart. I moved to it from St. Stephen's (50 miles above) in December last. I have 40 acres on each side of the river, running a good way up and down; with a comfortable house, and a good many peach-trees, fig-trees, quinces, and pears. The fig-trees have been in leaf but 15 days, and there are already figs as large as walnuts. The land and buildings cost me 350 dollars. There are about 12 acres planted in cotton, and I expect to have 19 or 20 in Indian corn. We reckon about 800 weight of cotton to the acre, and between 30 and 40 bushels of corn. The cotton worth 4 dollars a hundred, and the corn $\frac{1}{2}$ a dollar a bushel. I have often thought, that your trade would answer very well here. We have vast quantities of cattle. Tallow could, I suppose, be laid in at 12 cents and $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound; and the prices of candles by the box are, dipped candles, 18 cents; mould, 20; spermaceti, 50. Fifty cents are equal to 2s. and 3d. sterling. There is no excise on candles or soap. Bees'-wax is 25 cents per pound. Soap is at 12 cents for brown, and 18 for white. But I speak of the Orleans prices of soap and candles. Here they are higher; but the demand is not great. Perhaps, however, here and at Mobile, which is a town 30 miles lower down, there would be demand enough for one chandler.

This is a fine country for cattle. They require no feeding. The woods supply summer, and winter. Cows and calves are 12 dollars, and whole stocks of 100 or 200, of all ages and description, from calves to 6 years old stots, are sold at 6 dollars a head. We want good cheesemakers; we have none, and cheese is dear.

Nancy joins in love to you and your's, with your affectionate brother,

HARRY TOULMIN.

To Mr. Matthew Toulmin,
Taunton, England.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I READ in your Magazine for January last, the commencement of a very original essay on the subject of cruelty to brutes; in many sentiments of which it is impossible not to concur; but as hitherto none of all our philanthropists

have treated, that I know of, the subject so much more interesting, viz. that of inhumanity to *rational*s; with your permission I shall take the liberty to notice one species of it, very little short in point of injustice to that of the Slave Trade; and which, if suffered to continue without comments, will probably, at least, constitute a species of legal homicide, the more to be regretted as its end will be the destruction of some of the fairest and most helpless part of the creation. Apprenticed boys have limited hours of labour, and rewards, for exceeding them; all handicrafts are paid if they exceed twelve hours of attendance; merchants' and bankers' clerks are made to profit by extra exertions; schoolboys know the measure of their task, and have at stated times, some more, some less, allotted holidays; even menial servants are allowed at certain hours to visit a relation, or take an evening's walk. What then will the fashionable world think, when they shall be informed that their gayest garments are infected with the profound sighs of young, and often lovely and well-informed girls, doomed, in consequence of their unreasonable and impatient demands, to support exertions under which the strongest constitution must fail; and which, it breaks both the hearts and spirits of many that were brought up their equals, and consigns to an early grave objects often more estimable than themselves?

With glowing indignation has the writer of this often beheld women of rank, and women of no rank, treat a blushing and silent apprentice to a milliner, with a degree of rudeness that the lowest mechanic would be ashamed to use towards a dependant, whilst her orders were given in a tone of command, that she would not dare to adopt to her chamber-maid; but if such be the exhibition of the show-room, what has the daughter of a gentleman, once perhaps half spoiled by tenderness, and nursed in the arms of sensibility, to endure, whose want of fortune to pay a premium condemns her to the going out to take orders? I think I see her modestly appareled slipping hastily by a group of staring loungers; but too happy if she escapes some insolent remark on her person, profession, and manner of walking; only to arrive at that door, where after a cold reception from a brute of a porter, she tremblingly ascends the echoing staircase that leads to the unblessed dressing-room of some hag of quality, or new married Catherine, whose spleen, want of taste, and want of feeling

feeling, are going to be relieved by invectives against every article these slaves of fashion have, at morning lamps, with pallid faces, and inflamed eyes, been studying to improve!

Dismissed, at length, and escaping without the common ceremony of a bell rung, or a door opened, she returns, the messenger of dismay to all the amiable circle of her fellow dependants; every thing is to be altered, every thing is to be changed; and when the day is nearly spent in almost unremitting toil, they know, from her orders, that the night and Sunday morning is to be added to six days of encroachments on their rest and health.

One face alone is lit up by smiles; smiles as perpetual as her exorbitant demands are unbounded; and rapacity and cruelty masked under her politeness, announce to the helpless group *her* hopes that all will cheerfully join in the inhuman sacrifice.

And who is this? She that with a barbarity would disgrace a negro driver, sits all day like a lynx to watch the labours of those who work and waste away, half palsied in their bloom, for want of animal exercise.

It will scarcely be believed, until it has been enquired into, and ascertained by facts, yet I pledge myself it is true, (and you, Mr. Editor, know me too well to suspect me of a falshood,) that to be kept up four times in the week until five in the morning, and one of them, that of the Sabbath, is no unusual thing in the winter fashionable months; which health-destroying activity is followed by no other remuneration than a cup of coffee, or tea made strong, to irritate the nervous system, and, like hackney post-horses, fed with beans, keep nature on the spur!

O Providence! O God of Mercy! and shall not these be called crimes? Shall the most helpless, and most lovely part of the creation, the young, poor, and innocent girl, whom the loss of parents, or loss of fortune, has driven to this last asylum of virtuous industry, in order to repair perhaps the privations of an aged parent, or from the most generous motives, to relieve kind relations or friends from the obligation to maintain her, in independance; become thus the sad prey of the unreasonable and incessant demands of unfeeling fashion, united with the cupidity of traders accustomed to encroach on the concessions of humble females? Yet these young women pay fifty or sixty guineas premium down, for two or three

years at most of instruction; at the end of which time, of those who are willing to submit to it, having no other resource, they demand twenty-five guineas for one year's more slavery, which they are pleased to call *improvement*. In fact, the best part of the milliner's profits arise out of the time, rest, and health, of which those almost friendless beings are defrauded; for friendless they must be called, who unprotected by the laws which protect all other classes, are compelled to waste their strength, and bake their blood over midnight lamps, until in many cases, eyes and lungs are gone; while hystericks, and palsy, frequently terminate the youthful days of those who entered these hot-beds of imposition, blooming as Hebes, and gay as good health and good spirits could make them.

These, therefore, are objects indeed not only worthy of the attention of all Societies of Reform, if it were only so far to interfere, as to prevent them from working on Sunday mornings; but truly deserving of the assistance of Parliament, so as to be put at least on a footing with other labourers, and guarded in the right of either having reasonable hours of working allotted them, with proper times for meals; or if they consent, to exceed their usual period, to be entitled, like other trades, to remuneration, and power to desist from over exertions, when incompatible with strength and health.

To those who never beheld the arcana of these houses, this must appear wonderful; for certainly the outside has a gilded appearance: dress, smiles, and external politeness surround their atmosphere; but sadness, dependance, and despair, are frequently behind the scene; and if irregular conduct has sometimes been the bitter fruit of this situation, to what can we attribute it but to the general negligence of their employers as to the morals of their house. On Sunday, it is usual in London, when the work of the shop is all delivered, to let them go where they please, to the Park or to the church: the best employ is in writing letters to their friends and relations; the worst, in seeking lovers, who may snatch them from their bondage;—while the mistress usually retires to her villa, to count her gains, or expend them in luxurious sensuality.

In the country, in addition to early and late hours, they are degraded to menial offices, such as sweeping the shop in turns, making beds, preparing meals, rising always with the light, and are only allowed

allowed half an hour for dinner, half an hour for breakfast, and a quarter of an hour for tea, (which they find themselves as well as washing); a day to work for themselves, is only allotted at times when the orders are least pressing, and it is not unusual to set them to repair the household linen, even in these solitary moments of what is called indulgence. The summer sun shines not on their walks, neither do they enjoy the still refreshing hour of evening. From the ball or the play they are prohibited, lest the customers should encounter them there, and feel their pride offended! and shut up in solitude and hot work-rooms, they waste and pine, with no other consolation, but their innocence, the society often of good but unfortunate youth, and the hope, at the end of the period of their engagement, they shall be able to hail their liberty! As to those whose poverty or want of courage detains them in this ill-paid slavery, I have seen many instances of its end being atrophy, pulmonary consumption, and more than once madness. But chilblains, hysterical affections, and stomachs entirely debilitated, are almost the constant concomitants of this ill regulated employment. Would to God, therefore, your Medical Reporter Dr. Reid, whose genius and humanity so often adorn your pages, would turn his thoughts to this distressing subject; and may it so happen, that these just representations may meet the eye of some benevolent member of parliament, and be the means of inducing him to devise some bill to regulate the pay and conduct of all those who groan under the iron bondage, and, being females, have hitherto found no helper.

Your's, &c.

GEORGE CUMBERLAND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE passage alluded to by the gentleman, who, in p. 16 of the present volume, has favoured your readers with an account of the ancient city of Numantia, might indeed very well surprise him on the score of its palpable inaccuracy, which originated in the following manner. On first consulting a map of Spain, published under the authority of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Paris, it was found that *Almazan*, which some have supposed to be the ancient Numantia, lay contiguous to the city of *Taragona*. This was afterwards, by one

of those sudden glares of the eye, which sometimes occasion mistakes like the present, confounded with *Tarrogon* on the coast of Catalonia, with which part of Spain, as well perhaps as with Numantia itself, the Numancos of Milton could have no connection. The situation therefore of this latter place, still remains to be ascertained; for, coupled as it is with *Bayonne*, it must be admitted, that no situation so distant from the coast as was Numantia will answer the purpose of illustration.

With your leave, Mr. Editor, I shall take this opportunity of offering a few more remarks on the following lines in Milton's *Lycidas*.

“ When the great vision of the guarded mount
Looks towards Numancos, and Bayona's hold.”

This mount is well explained by Mr. Warton, to mean St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall, and the vision to relate to St. Michael, who, in the monkish legends, is reported to have often appeared for some particular purpose, on different mountains. The first of these apparitions is said to have been on Mount Gargan in Apulia, so called from a rich shepherd of that name. This man having accidentally lost one of his oxen, at length traced it in a grotto in the above mountain. Exasperated at the trouble which the animal had caused, he shot a poisoned arrow at him, which, recoiling, wounded himself to death. The inhabitants of the place consulted their bishop on what was to be done, and were advised to fast three days, in order that the divine pleasure might be known. The Archangel Michael soon appeared to the good bishop, and disclosed to him, that it was he himself, who had caused the shepherd to be slain, having received a command from God to guard the spot where the ox was found, as a sacred place. In consequence of this, a church was afterwards dedicated to the Saint, and the mountain is still called *Monte di St. Angelo*. Here the Saint is said to have re-appeared on many other occasions.

The vision alluded to by Milton took place, as Mr. Warton states, on Saint Michael's Mount in Cornwall, according to the legendary accounts of the works belonging to a cell founded there in the time of the Conqueror; but we do not appear to have been favoured with the exact particulars. The French, not to be

be behind hand in these pious frauds, have also a story of a similar vision, on the Mount Michael, in Normandy. In all these instances the saint appeared as the *guardian* of some sacred spot; and therefore the conjecture of Mr. Warton, that Milton's expression of "the *guarded mount*" alludes to a *fortress* incorporated with the monastery which is said to have been founded before the time of Edward the Confessor, should probably give way to the above stated *guardianship* of the saint. All these legendary narrations of the apparition of Saint Michael may, perhaps, have been copied from what is related of the celebrated appearance of the Goddess Cybele on the mountain in Phrygia, called after her, and which is also recorded on the Arundelian marbles.

Your's, &c.

Feb. 8, 1808.

D. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you have, in some of the late numbers of your Magazine, been very laudably calling the attention of the public to that useful mode of building long practised in France, called *en pizay* (for so the word ought to be spelt) perhaps the following memoranda upon the subject, extracted from a work on the natural history of the Lyonnais, published in 1765, by Monsieur Dulac, *Avocat en Parlement* at Lyons, may not be unacceptable to your readers.

After describing the variety of soil in the Lyonnais, the author goes on to say, that a great advantage results from it in the facility which this circumstance affords for cheap, and at the same time durable modes of building. He then describes two modes of building cottages and small houses, common in those parts, one of which is with rough wood and clay, and the other *en pizay*, or with earth only, which he recommends as preferable to the first, both for durability, and for its perfect safety from fire. Argil, he says, is the sort of earth most proper to be used, and there should be a foundation of stone or brick work, which should be carried two feet at least above ground. The author describes the process to be observed in constructing the building, which it is perhaps needless here to repeat, as your Correspondents seem well acquainted with it; but he adds, that the earth wall should be left standing a year to dry, before it is plastered over, which adds extremely to its durability. At the time Monsieur Dulac wrote, he says, there were houses stand-

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ing which were known to have been built one hundred and fifty years; and the original cost of this mode of building, he calculates at only a fourth part of the price of building in rough stone work. The generality of houses of this construction consist only of a ground floor and one story; but there are some of two stories, the walls of the house being raised to the height of thirty feet. Buildings *en pizay* are common in many parts of France, particularly in the Lyonnais, Dauphiné, Provence, Languedoc, and Auvergne. If you or any of your readers would wish for the complete extract from Monsieur Dulac's work, it shall be extremely at your service.

Your's, &c.

Stamford,

A. P.

February 9, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are, I believe, three original portraits of Queen Katherine Parr; one, in the gallery at Lambeth palace; one, at the Earl of Denbigh's, at Newnham Paddox, who is descended from a daughter of William Lord Parr of Horton, uncle and chamberlain to the queen; and one at a clergyman's at Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk. For the latter, the late Marquis of Lansdown would have given £200; it is by Holbein, and in most exquisite preservation.

All our genealogists and historians agree that the queen's first husband was the son of Edward, Lord Borough; he died young, and little is known of him.

Of her second husband, John Lord Latimer, we are told, that he was concerned in Ask's rebellion, called the Pilgrimage of Grace; and, that by his first wife, daughter and coheir of Sir George Vere, knight, he had issue, one son John, and one daughter Margaret; by his second wife, Katherine Parr, he never had any issue. Dugdale and Edmonson, make John and Margaret the issue of the second wife, but this is wrong. This John Lord Latimer, the husband of Katherine Parr, died 1542, and was buried in St. Paul's.

The queen's fourth and last husband was Thomas Lord Seymour, of Sudeley, brother of Queen Jane, and the Protector Duke of Somerset. She died in childhood, and of poison; her issue, a daughter, survived her one day, and was buried with her amiable and unfortunate mother, in the chapel of Sudeley castle, in the county of Gloucester.

Let H. consult Sandford's Gen. Hist. Rapin's England, vol. 2; Archaeologia; D d Dugdale's

Dugdale's Bar.; Edmonson's Bar. Gen.; Collin's Bar. 2 vols. ed. 1716; Bloomfield's Norf.; Burn's Westmoreland; Dug. St. Paul's; Holins.

If H. has any authentic documents relating to the issue of John Parr, the younger brother of Sir W. Parr, K. G. and grandfather to the queen, he will much oblige me by favouring me with a copy of them. This John was in great favour with Edward IV. he obtained from that king the sheriffwick of Westmoreland, on the attainder of the Cliffords, and also, with his brother Sir William, all the lands of Sir Henry Bellingham, of Bourneshead. Dugdale takes no notice of his issue; but he had at least one son, John, who died about 1520: this John had issue another John, who married Margaret Fielding, who had issue another John, who had issue William, who had issue Philip, who, by his first wife, had issue Philip, who had issue, by his first wife, another Philip with others, and by his second John, with others: this John had issue, John with others and Sarah, John was father of the late Captain Thomas Parr, of the navy, who took Demarara in 1796, and Sarah was mother of the clergyman who possesses one of the portraits of Katherine Parr.

Your's, &c.

February 8, 1803.

N. Y.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the MODE of ascertaining the QUALIFICATION of JURYMEN.

THE trial by jury prevailed long before the Conquest, and was in use among the Christian Britons—Selden says, that godly King Lucius of England ordained it, from the example of Christ, who chose twelve apostles, to bear witness of his resurrection.*

It is the foundation of the common law, and the existence of our liberties.† The jury must consist of freeholders or copyholders to the amount of 10l. per annum.‡ Leaseholders of 20l. per annum above the reserved rent for five hundred years, ninety-nine years, or other term determinable on one or more life or lives,§ or to the amount of 50l. per annum of the improved rent.||

In cases of high treason, it was lately said, "that they must have some free-

hold," but on what principle, is not clear: the statute* expressly declares, "that persons having an estate in possession in land, in their own right, of the yearly value of 20l. or upwards, over and above the reserved rent, payable thereout for five hundred years, or for ninety-nine years, or any other term determinable on one or more life or lives, shall be inserted in the freeholders' book, and shall and may be summoned or impanelled to serve on juries in like manner, as freeholders may be summoned and impanelled by virtue of that or any other act."

The same statute enacts, "that none shall be impanelled on any jury in a capital case, who would not be qualified in a civil cause, and the same manner and cause alledged by way of challenge, and so found, shall be allowed and taken as a principal challenge, and the person challenged may be examined on oath as to the truth." It was also said in the late trials for high treason, "that the sheriff was not bound by the freeholders' book," and yet by the statute,† he must not impanel any not named in such book.

For the information of the sheriff the same statute directs constables to return lists annually, to the clerk of the peace. The next statute‡ recites the ignorance of constables, "and that sheriffs were bound to make their returns according to the lists, without which there would be a failure of trial by jury," and therefore directs the sheriffs, on the default of such returns, to impanel juries according to the common law, and to enforce the same; justices in session were required to issue their precepts for that purpose.

The next statute§ (still complaining of the negligence of constables) directs justices to issue their precepts to the high constables, requiring them to issue their precepts to the petty constables to make out lists, and such statute to be, publicly, read at the sessions.

The next statute|| (with the like recital) directs lists to be made from the poor rates and land tax books, to be affixed on the church doors, and duplicates left with overseers for the inspection of parishioners; and the petty constables

* Dalton Off. Sh. 322.

† Black. Com. 3 vol 379.

‡ 4 and 5 William and Mary, c. 24.

§ 3 Geo. 2. c. 25.

|| 4 Geo. 2. c. 7.

* 3. Geo. 2 c. 25.

† 7 and 8 Wm. 3. c. 32. s. 4.

‡ 8 and 9 Wm 3. c. 10.

§ 3 and 4 Anne, c. 18. s. 5.

|| 3 Geo. 2. c. 25

to return the list to the high constables, who are to return them to the sessions.

Four acts of parliament have passed to do that, which (proceeding on an erroneous principle) it is impossible ever should be effected. How difficult it is to obtain a jury of freeholders, let the late trials determine, on the authority of parliament, it may be fairly inquired, what degree of accuracy can be expected from petty constables in forming a Jury Book, when the service could not (on the same system) be executed by the most experienced and intelligent? Evils resulting from crude and indigested laws, are imputed to the ignorance of inferior officers: why the absurd practice of affixing names on the church doors? when, from the nature of the service, none are anxious about the matter, unless to learn, whether they are free from the burthen, or dubbed "esquire," a qualification adopted by practice to mark a special jurymen, who is allowed one guinea on each cause.

The poor rates and land tax assessments may include qualified names, but which bear no proportion to the number of those unqualified: the rates are mere instructions to the collectors, stating names of the persons rated, and the amount. Let it be remembered that, however fallacious, the returns cannot be reformed by the justices, until a conviction of the constable for "willfully" omitting those qualified, and inserting those unqualified;* an offence of which (although they are continually making false returns, yet making them according to the forms prescribed) they never can be guilty; their time might be employed more profitably to themselves and the public, than copying unqualified names over and over again. Thousands unqualified, are annually returned, and a conviction was never heard of; indeed it would be matter of surprise if there ever had been any.

It may be of no great importance whether jurymen have the particular qualifications or not, provided they are in every other respect fit for the service; but, it would be matter for grave and serious consideration, if the prisoner or defendant were advised captiously to make their challenge, and through a manifest defect in the laws, the important business of the nation, or of individuals, were postponed or interrupted. The system is altogether without energy; that is com-

manded, which cannot be enforced. Vigilance may assist, but not always supply radical defects; they should be known, and enrolled, who are qualified to decide on whatever is important to the nation, or the liberty of the subject.

The rule of qualification should be enlarged, guided by the poor rates to a certain amount, and all possessing property of a certain value deemed qualified, though not rated to the poor; this would at once reform the freeholder's book, and by a simple method, throw the burthen on the most substantial, and relieve the poor inhabitant from the service. The poor rates are the only general external evidence of property. The lists once returned by the overseers to the high constables, and by them to the sheriff, would (as to the same names) supersede the clumsy practice of annual returns; but fresh names would of course be returned.

To distribute the burthen equally, the panels should be ballotted, those serving omitted in future ballots, until the whole number qualified be regularly called. If the wealthy, the idle, or any, desire exemptions from personal service, let them be taxed, to be applied in raising a fund to pay those on duty.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave, through the medium of your publication, to offer some remarks upon the usual mode of settling the affairs of insolvent traders.

The provisions that have been made by the laws of our country, while they have taken care to do justice to the creditor, appear at the same time to have afforded every reasonable protection to the unfortunate bankrupt. But of late years a practice has prevailed, of extending a far greater indulgence to the debtor, than is consistent either with the wisdom of the bankrupt laws, or with justice to the creditor. I allude to the custom of compromising debts, or granting an unreasonable extension of time to the debtor, a proceeding which, though not very general in the metropolis, occurs almost daily in provincial towns. It is now customary for a person, as soon as he finds that he can carry on his business no longer, to call his creditors together, and to lay before them a hastily drawn up statement of his affairs, and to prevail upon them immediately to sign an instrument, by which either the debt is compromised, or such extensive power given to the debtor, as to enable him to set his credi-

tors

* 3 Geo. 2. c. 25.

tors at defiance; and thus the creditor commits himself before any time has been given for investigation of the particular circumstances that have rendered the estate insolvent. This practice is now become so prevalent in some towns, that a creditor is liable to incur considerable odium if he makes the slightest demur in acceding to every thing proposed by the debtor, or even ventures to suggest the expediency of taking some time for reflection, before he commits himself irrevocably.

When a man becomes insolvent, it is clear that every farthing he possesses belongs not to himself, but to his creditors; every honest and wise man so circumstanced, would therefore be anxious to restore what property he held to its real proprietor as soon as possible. With respect to compromises, it is truly unjust and unreasonable that a creditor should make sacrifices to a person with whom he has never been connected in any way but that of business; and in cases where it is proposed that time should be granted to give the debtor an opportunity of retrieving his affairs, by the continuance of his business, two material objections occur; in the first place, he is depriving the real owner of the use of his own capital, which, when there are many claimants, will probably be a great inconvenience, to at least some of them; and secondly, where a person has been unsuccessful in his business, there is every reason to believe, that he will become more involved, in proportion to the length of time he continues to carry it on. I well know how much an insolvent person is an object of compassion; but it is to his own relations and intimate friends that he is to look for relief and assistance, and not to those persons, who have already suffered materially from his misfortunes or his imprudence.

From the opportunities of observation that have occurred to me, I have reason to be confirmed in the opinion that any mode of settlement of an insolvent estate than that, which our laws have prescribed, can tend to no other purpose than that of injuring or defrauding the fair trader; and that where the intentions of the debtor are upright, he will find it to his own interest as well as that of his creditor to adopt the plan which they have laid down.

Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

Feb. 1, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PROCEED to the fulfilment of my recent promise, by making some animadversions on the supposed identity of the means for the education of the deaf, and of persons afflicted with impediments: so far, at least, as that doctrine may seem to countenance the practice of educating those distinct classes of unfortunate persons in the same seminaries.

I admit, indeed, that the science of teaching the dumb to speak, and that of removing impediments, are, in many respects, very intimately allied; and that "the same species of knowledge, upon which depends the instruction of the absolutely deaf," in the art of speaking, "is indispensably necessary to correct" by far the greater number of "defects or impediments of utterance; but it does not therefore follow, that "whoever possesses the art of teaching the deaf to speak, is, from that reason, competent to correct every species of existing impediment."

Even exclusively of those defects "which arise from the loss," or *malformation*, "of one or more of the requisite organs," and which all writers upon this subject (that I have met with) so decisively, but so *erroneously*, assert "are susceptible of no remedy," there are classes of impediment that require a mode of treatment, which it is physically impracticable to apply to the instruction of the deaf.

The judicious instructor of the deaf-born dumb must be qualified, undoubtedly, in a very considerable degree, for the correction of all such impediments as depend, exclusively, upon the actions of the *enunciative* organs: nor can any person be qualified to correct such defects, without the knowledge, which, if properly applied, might teach the deaf to speak. But are there not impediments (and those, too, of the most formidable and afflictive description) with which the want of precision, in the positions and actions of the enunciative organs, will be found to have too little to do? Impediments which are, evidently, almost exclusively vocal—which appear to result from spasm or constriction in the primary passage of the voice, or from some species of local convulsion, affecting particular parts of that complicated apparatus upon which the phenomena of vocal

cal sound depend? Are not these impediments, together with the whole class of those that affect the *tone* and *tune* of speech, evidently dependant upon circumstances, with which the mode of treatment necessary for the deaf can have no possible connection? Are not some of them the consequences even of habits of imitation, which deafness must of necessity preclude, and with which the teacher of the deaf can therefore have nothing to do?

I will go further; there are some species of minor defect and impediment (and monotony and offensive peculiarities of tone and tune are among the number) which, without appeal to the sense of hearing, can never be removed; and with which, accordingly, in the speech of the deaf-born dumb, we contentedly dispense. In such cases, intelligible distinctness is all that we expect; and if these be attained, thankful to that benignant art which has accomplished so much, we rest satisfied with the dispensation which precludes the higher excellences of a varied and expressive modulation. But he who, *in case of impediment*, would stop, where Nature, with an insurpassable barrier, has fixed the limits of vocal attainment to the deaf, is not qualified for this department; since there are impediments—nay, perhaps, since *all impediments* are best surmounted (even in what relates to the primary requisites of facility and intelligibility) by aiming at the highest graces of *rhetorical emphasis* and *harmonic inflection*: to which the deaf must be for ever as insensible as the blind to prismatic colours.

The deep *nasality*, for example, of the late Mr. Bensley, the sepulchral *pectorality* of Mr. Kemble, the overstrained *maxillarism* of Master Betty,† and all the

caricatured defects of their injudicious imitators, might be classed among the minor impediments of voice; or, at least, among those ill habits of vocal action, the excesses of which (like the excesses of all other ill habits of utterance) would ultimately amount to impediment.

These, and such like habitual defects, in the *tone* and *character* of the voice, in all their respective gradations, it is the province of the professor who undertakes the cure of impediments, to remove: and I shall venture to pronounce, that, by means of the inductions of anatomical analysis, by minute attention to the process and modifications of vocal action, and by accurate and reiterated comparison of other constantaneous sensations with the perceptions of the well-cultivated ear, they might be effectually removed: while, at the same time, without such comparisons, and such appeals to the sense of hearing (with which the teacher of the deaf can have no concern), no impediment whatever, if deeply complicated with such ill habits of vocal action, can ever be effectually and permanently subdued.* Thus must the treatment of impediment frequently begin, where nature has fixed the very utmost limits of the practicability of instruction to the deaf: for it would be wonderful indeed, if by any practicable application to any or all the inlets of perception compatible with deafness, it were possible to produce even the restricted modulation of a Kemble† or a Bensley.

In

sinuses of the jaws and contiguous parts of the head. An excess of this description is the more offensive in the age of boyhood, because some of the organs that most contribute to the pleasing modulation of these tones are not then expanded.

* Cases of this complicated description are generally set down to the account of *constitutional defect*: a term which, at once, with great convenience, covers ignorance, and excuses neglect. The unhappy victim is accordingly consigned to effortless despair, and not unfrequently to consequent vacancy and imbecility of mind: for such must be the lot of him who with an impediment in his speech is consigned to the superintendence, or rather to the neglect and mockery, of an ordinary school.

† It is hoped that nothing in this illustration will be considered as personally disrespectful to this great actor, who, in many of the highest requisites of his profession (among his own sex, at least,) stands unrivalled in his generation. The defect of his voice,

* How little the real sources of impediment are in general understood, will be obvious to those who have had the opportunity of observing that even these very impediments, so merely and exclusively vocal, are seldom if ever found to affect the voice in singing. If such impediments were really dependent upon mere organic or constitutional defects, these contradictory phenomena could never occur.

† I am obliged to make use of *new terms*; because I am treating of a *subject* that is new to critical analysis. The terms *nasality* and *pectorality* will speak for themselves. By *maxillarism*, is to be understood the excess of that species of tone produced in the cells and

In the stress I lay upon the *education of the ear*, in the treatment of impediments of speech, I do not merely argue from the well known sympathy between the perceptive and the executive organs, or that important axiom of experimental science, the necessity of correcting the impressions of one sense by the evidence of others. My inductions are drawn from facts and actual observation. In my own particular practice, I have derived considerable assistance from an application of the principles of musical *inflection* and *proportion*, and from a system of demonstration that appeals at once to the perceptions of the three distinct senses of touch, sight and hearing.

As far as relates to proportion, indeed, the speech of the deaf might be regulated with sufficient accuracy, and the cadences, or alternations of *Thesis* and *Ar-sis*, might be as distinctly and accurately formed by them, as by the person who has hearing. It is, indeed, highly interesting to observe how far, in this respect, the perceptions of the deaf can go. I was once exceedingly entertained by seeing Mr. A——— (the deaf and dumb miniature painter, to whom I suppose Mr. Mann in his communications to have alluded) beat time to the instruments, at a public concert, with the greatest accuracy; and to see him afterwards dance, for several hours, with so lively and expressive a perception of *time*, as to surpass in promptitude and accuracy of movement,

voice, and somewhat too much of uniformity in the measure of his cadences, are, perhaps, the only sources of essential blemish in his acting; for the former of which he is most assuredly not so much indebted to any irremediable unkindness of physical nature, as to the misfortune of living in an age when the *science* of vocal expression is so completely unknown, that it has not even been suspected that any such *science* was among the possibilities of analytical discovery. But what the studies and erudition of the brother could not discover as a science, has been *practically* revealed to the more acute *perceptions* of the sister: who, superadding to his just discrimination of character and sentiment, the apparently magic powers of an exquisite modulation, and a finely varied tune of speech, is enabled, in many of her characters, to realize that ideal perfection of imitative art, which surpasses nature itself, without becoming unnatural. What pity that this fine harmonist had not been so far acquainted with the theory and mystery of her own peculiar art, as to have communicated it (for that it might have been communicated is certain) at least to the circle of her own family!

almost every individual in the group: nay such was his superiority in this respect, that he actually, by his attentions, assisted every individual who came near him in the dance, and contributed to keep them in the same regularity of step and figure with himself. But all this, and all that, in the perceptions of the deaf, could be connected with this, would not suffice to correct the *accent*, properly so called;* would not improve the *tune*, or regulate *tones* of the voice; with which, as I have already suggested, so large a class of impediments will be found to be connected.

But if there be something connected with the art of removing impediments, that has no sort of reference to the instruction of the deaf; it is still more important explicitly to point out, that there is something also, nay much, that is connected with the necessary instruction of the deaf, with which, in the management of impediments, we must resolutely determine to have nothing whatever to do. Speech, however perfectly they may attain it, must for ever be, to the deaf, a very imperfect and limited source of communication and intelligence. They must of necessity have another language: and for their use, the benignant genius of successive professors has, accordingly, been employed, in inventing and maturing the systems of dactylology, and of methodical and expressive signs.

To what admirable purposes, in the education of the deaf dumb, these may be applied, has been amply manifested in the labours of Abbé de l'Epée, Sicard and others: but within the walls of a seminary for the cure of impediments, or the instruction of those, who, without being deaf, are speechless, no such systems, nor any modifications of the language of pantomime, should ever, in the least, be tolerated.

The very existence of *impediment*, properly understood, is a proof, and the existence of *speechlessness* where there is no defect of hearing, is a proof still stronger, that the imitative faculty stands in need of regulation and assistance from some more powerful stimulus, than the mere supposed invincible propensity to imitation. Every precaution should, therefore, be taken, that the pupil of this description may be constantly surrounded by such circumstances as necessitate him

* *Accent*—a tuning of the voice by lifting it up and down in the musical scale. *Ben Jonson's Gram.*

to give that faculty the direction required. He should feel on every occasion the privations that result from his defect, and the impossibility of avoiding those privations, by any substitute for the cultivation of the organs in which the defect resides.

How disastrous for the poor savage of Aveyron, was the fatal mistake of placing him in an hospital for the deaf and dumb!

I am in possession of many facts, well authenticated, which prove, beyond all question, that *speechlessness* has sometimes been caused by an early initiation into the language of signs, and the promptitude of those around to comprehend and to obey the mute mandates of the early dactylogist. If so, the language of signs, so important to the education of the deaf, should assuredly be excluded with the utmost jealousy, from every seminary established for the education of those who are merely afflicted with impediments or defects in the organs of voice and enunciation. Far be from them the seductions of that substituted eloquence which speaks to the eye alone. Rather let the youth of tardy and imperfect utterance dwell and associate in those mansions only, where the voice of harmony for ever flows; where all instructions are communicated, and all the intercourses of life endeared, by the well-modulated periods of a graceful and animated oratory; and where all around are purposely and systematically blind to the subterfuges of dactylogy and gestures.

Your's, &c.

Bedford-place, J. THELWALL.
December 9, 1807.

N. B. In my former communication on this subject, vol. xxiv. p. 444, second column, near the bottom, is the following error of the press:—"such enthusiasm can only be recommendable in those," &c. instead of "can only be commendable in," &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Thomas Ashe, who has passed several years in North America, has returned to England with several boxes containing objects of the highest interest to the curious and intelligent world. Conscious of the erroneous opinions which had been entertained respecting the stupendous animal remains found in Russia, Siberia, and the western climes, he made researches for such materials as he knew to be necessary for the foundation of ab-

stract truth, or reasonable hypothesis. It is presumed that the name *Mammoth*, (a Russian term from *Memoth*, a word derived from the Arabic *Mechemot*.) signifies the behemoth, sublimely described by Job. This animal was herbivorous, therefore the term mammoth should be confined to such large bones, as manifest, from their structure, an animal of that order; and other names should be conferred on those which betray evident signs of contrary propensities. That the bones hitherto denominated "mammoth bones," are the remains of various incognita, or non-descript animals, becomes evident from the result of the writer's researches.

Box, No. 1, Contains the principal part of the head of a carnivorous animal. The jaws are entire, filled with grinders. The seat of the muscles is traced deeply along the nose, and, from their depth, must have given violent action to the nostrils and lips. Here is also a *maxilla inferior* of the same kind of monster, but much larger, and of great weight and beauty.

Box, No. 2, Contains the vertebræ in high preservation. The *os sacrum* and *coccygis* are connected by the ossification of the cartilage; and the bed of the *coccygæi* muscles are strongly visible. Through the cavity for the passage of the spinal marrow a man's arm can easily pass.

Box, No. 3, Has the *os ischium*, pelvis, thigh, and leg bone. These bones are both ponderous and perfect.

Box, No. 4, Contains an object of inexpressible grandeur and sublimity. It is the foot of a clawed animal, possibly of the order of *feræ*, for the claws are sheathed and retractile, in the manner of the cat, tiger, and lion. When this paw was dilated on its prey, filled with muscles, flexors, and cartilage, clothed with flesh, turgid skin, and hair, it must have covered a space of ground four feet by three. The animal to whom it appertained, with superior agility and ferocity to the tiger, with a body, too, of unequalled magnitude and strength, must have been the terror of the forest and of a man. This monument stands alone. It has no competitor. It is the first and only one of such exorbitant magnitude ever discovered.

Box, No. 5, Contains a rib, and fragments of ribs, not concave internally, but with the edges standing out, to give more energy, and to bear more resistance. From hence it would appear that the animal was endowed with the gift of contrac-

contraction; his ribs closing together like the sticks of a fan, he could spring forward, or make a mighty leap. This box contains other fragments, whose office in the frame is not sufficiently denoted for description.

Box, No. 6, Encloses four extraordinary bones. They defy the intelligence of the writer. He cannot discover what part they performed in the animal machine. He supposes them *femora* of some *incognitum*, of great force, as is wonderfully expressed by the deep insinuosities in the bones, in which the tendon of the triceps and other large muscles, three inches in diameter, could lie concealed.

Box, No. 7, Contains the teeth of various animals, weighing from one ounce to ten pounds. The grinding surfaces denote the pursuits and passions of each animal. The large grinder, with parallel lines of enamel slightly indented, bespeaks the peaceable herbivorous animal, of the elephantine species. The ponderous grinder, with high double-coned processes, and interlocking fangs, denotes the cruel carnivorous monster, lurking in the woods. The teeth with less indentation than this, betray a mixed animal; and those which have still less indentation, and which express a rotatory motion, show the animal to be graminivorous, and sometimes also mixed. This box contains twenty specimens of the above characters. Some of the teeth are elegantly stained, by the long and unremitting industry of nature; and some, from lying in contact with mineral substances, have obtained radiant and prismatic colours.

Box, No. 8, Contains about twenty-four specimens of carnivorous grinders, of such variety of size that the animal's age can be followed from one to innumerable years. A process, which sunk into the *maxilla*, is five inches wide, and the cones on the surface two inches deep. Some teeth exhibit nothing but the *cortex*, from which fire can be struck, and yet many are wasted by manducation. The canals, in which nerves and blood-vessels were lodged, are perfect, and discover the great supply which prevented the waste of attrition, and made the teeth endure the compression of any hard body between the jaws. This box affords a rich contemplation.

Box, No. 9, Contains the remains of an animal of the anterior world. Coming to a rock which the writer had to spring in following a vein of mineral, this grand object appeared under the deep

explosion. It is the *defense* of an *herbacious incognitum*, of ponderous volume, and amazing height. The *defense* in a state of perfection must have been five hundred weight, implying a head of twelve hundred weight. The present fine subject, in a state of decomposition, weighs one hundred and fifty pounds, is twenty-five inches in circumference, and when (being in three parts) put together, is sixteen feet long. It is by no means in the form of that of the elephant: it makes a complete revolve, and appears as if the animal could have moved it at pleasure. The grain traverses in diamonds, in the manner of the finest ivory, and the internal substance is as white as snow. Several thousand ages have only led this to a gradual decomposition. It may yet last many years; but must be touched with a trembling and a pious hand, by him who can admire the wonderful greatness and wisdom displayed in the operations of nature, and who can contemplate with rapture an object which, it is hoped, the vulgar will neglect "as a dreary void."

Box, No. 10, Contains the tusks, *defenses*, or horns, of various animals. One may be attributed to the rhinoceros, another to the elephant, but none to the hippopotamus, or river-horse. One appertained to a huge animal of the ox kind, and another to some mixed *incognitum*, of great stature. The *defense* is longer than six feet; not running in a *spiral volute*, but rising nearly perpendicular, and turning off at the point. Such was never before found. The animal and his attributes are unknown.

From the above review, we may draw this conclusion, that the numerous bones, called "mammoth bones," are the remains of various stupendous *incognita*. Perhaps the great *clawed* animal is the megalonyx of the Greeks; it certainly is not the Arabian *mehemot*, though it is allowed that the Arabians applied that word to any creature of extraordinary bigness: for *fyht* being their appellation for an elephant of ordinary size, they add the adjective *mehemodi* to one of uncommon magnitude.

Your's, &c.

C. S.

P. S. An Indian tradition describes one of them in the following terms:—"Ten thousand moons ago, when nought but gloomy forests covered this land of the sleeping sun, a race of animals were in being, huge as the frowning precipice, cruel as the bloody panther, swift as the descending eagle, and terrible as the angel of night."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE subject respecting humanity to animals, although ably discussed in Nos. 165 and 167, yet is of so much importance, that we ought to avail ourselves of every opportunity to hold forth to the public the miseries to which they are exposed. I shall not attempt, Mr. Editor, any apology for requesting a speedy insertion; for I plead the cause of the unfortunate, which has always a peculiar claim on your attention. The cruelties practised on post-horses, have been often descanted on; but alas! the energy of language, the pathos of sentiment, or the eloquence of declamation have had but little weight against the argument of pleasure or interest. If we trace the life of any domestic animal from its birth to the time of its death, as the dog, or the horse, we shall find a variety of pain inflicted on him at the suggestion of vanity or caprice. Can we expect to improve upon nature, by cutting the ears, or docking the tails of horses? Are these methods by which we render their existence more comfortable, or add even to our own satisfaction? No, nature and reason condemn them; but as long as fashion and fancy direct, the voices of nature and reason are unheard. The cruelty of bull-baiting is so great, that it attracted the notice of parliament; but it was ascertained that its abolition would interfere with the amusements of the vulgar: it therefore received a legal sanction. As for boxing-matches, we may despair of their being abolished, as long as princes and plebeians, dukes and dustmen, counts and carmen, unite in testifying their approbation by their presence. Nevertheless, let us, by a frequent and pathetic repetition of the tortures and torments which bulls and gamecocks, destined to administer to the amusements of the public, undergo, endeavour to rouse the long dormant, if not extinct, feelings of humanity, and carry conviction to every discerning and charitable mind of their illegality, according to the laws of God, though partially permitted by those of man. Let us exert ourselves to hasten the arrival of that happy epoch, when bulls shall be no longer baited, pigs whipped to death, or lobsters boiled alive, and then we may fairly advance our claims as a civilized and polished nation.

Your's, &c.

London, February 15, 1808.

MONTHLY MAG., No. 169.

G. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a former number, it may probably be upwards of two years since, I made the remark, that the word *massacres*, in French, had a different signification to that which we usually assign to it in English; and that our party writers in the newspapers took advantage of such difference, on certain occasions, introducing the word *massacred*!!! with a treble admiration. I was answered by one, whom I immediately discovered to have a far greater critical skill in the French language than myself, and thereupon was silenced.

I think, however, I have lately discovered a circumstance which often happens, namely, that if I was not right, I was also not wrong. The word has, undoubtedly, a two-fold colour, or signification, in French, if not in both languages. Thus, a general assassination is called a *massacre*, and the same term in French, is applied to great slaughter or carnage in battle. An example of this latter application, may be found in two late *Moniteurs*, one respecting the slaughter of the British near Rosetta, the other of the mutual slaughter of the Russians and French on the Vistula. It results then, that *nos perukes*, in their wonderful diatribes, either appended their three!!! from sheer ignorance, to the word *massacres*, as used by the French, in their own bulletins, from Egypt or elsewhere; or otherwise, the said *perukes* had brains enough within them, to know how to set successful gull-traps. I have really forgotten my original signature, and shall, on the present occasion, assume that of

CRITICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following remarks on a work lately published, entitled, "Logick, or an Essay on the Elements, Principles, and different Modes of Reasoning," are at your service, if you think them worthy of insertion.

Ne sutor ultra crepidam.

Had the advice offered in the quotation been strictly adhered to, how many authors of the past and present age would have escaped censure!

The late Dr. Priestley, and the living Dr. Kirwan, would then have confined themselves to their chemical pursuits.

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The former, during a long and active life, passed many years in his theologico-metaphysico-political lucubrations, with which the world could well have dispensed: the latter is following his example, by quitting the laboratory to write on metaphysics and logic. I shall not attempt to give an abstract of a performance which, being divided into chapters, sections, and eleven or twelve hundred canons, rules, or maxims (I know not what to call them), necessarily contains much desultory and detached reasoning.

I shall therefore content myself with copying the principal heads into which the work is divided: after this I shall notice those passages which appear to me liable to censure, either for the false reasoning they contain, or for any striking errors which may appear in them; and also any inelegancies or improprieties of style from which a work of this kind should, as much as possible, be exempt; and then conclude with the more agreeable employment, viz. that of selecting observations that may be useful.

The principal heads are as follow:—Of the general objects of logick; of words and propositions; of compound propositions; of the properties of propositions; of complex, modal, and identic propositions; of ratiocination, and its essential principles; of the different effects of ratiocination; of ambiguous or suspicious proofs; of fallacious proofs; of probable proofs; of the application of calculation to probability; of false principles; of sophisms; of technical modes of reasoning; of method.

We find in the Preface (page iii, &c.) that Locke and others have been guilty of an egregious mistake, by imagining that the true way of acquiring a habit of reasoning closely, is to exercise ourselves in mathematical demonstrations. The author objects to this opinion, from these considerations, (viz.) that the mode of reasoning adopted by mathematicians being founded on the relation of identity, is not transferrable to the other sciences; and that being accustomed to the highest degree of evidence, they become insensible to any others. To confirm this, he presents us with a string of many good mathematicians, who have proved bad logicians.

Now, Sir, the true inference seems to have escaped the author, which is, that when a man has excelled in one pursuit, he may be expected to fail in another: "*Non Omnia possumus omnes.*" A good

mathematician, or a good chemist, may prove a bad logician, not because he is insensible to the proper degree of evidence required in reasoning, but because his time has been principally devoted to other pursuits.

Logick, p. 1.—"Logick is both a science and an art; it is a science inasmuch as by analysing the elements," &c.

This is the commencement of the very first sentence in the work: I should have supposed the word *elements* to have been inserted by mistake; but we find the idea repeated (p. 212, r. 404), "It has been laid down (says the author) as an incontrovertible truth, that water was an element and that elements were [are] indecomposable, yet the contrary is now almost generally acknowledged."

Can Dr. K. be ignorant of the meaning of the word *element*? Ought he not to know, that, though water had formerly been erroneously supposed an element, there must be first constituent principles in water, as well as in all other bodies—that those when discovered must be elements; and that those elements must necessarily be indecomposable.

Page 4, r. 14.—Mr. Locke says (as quoted by Dr. Kirwan), that the primary end of words, as signs, is to mark the ideas we have of the things signified.

Dr. Kirwan contends that the primary end of words, as signs, is to mark not the ideas of words, but the things signified by them.

Is Dr. K. not aware that the only knowledge we have of things is by the means of ideas? and that therefore we may be said to know nothing but ideas.

He offers the following illustration: "If I say that a certain tower is round, which, on a nearer approach, is found to be angular, I should not have fallen into any mistake, if I meant only to convey my idea of it, according to Mr. Locke's terminology; but as I certainly meant the real tower, it must be allowed I was mistaken."

Now, Sir, this illustration answers no purpose; for though I, who saw the tower, and pronounced it round, may have been deceived, and though I, who now see it angular, may judge rightly in both cases, I pronounce only my own ideas. Therefore it appears to me, that Mr. Locke's terminology (to use the author's unusual word) is right.

The immortal Berkeley (as Dr. K. styles him), to whose ideal metaphysics Dr. K. seems to be a convert, would surely have agreed in the propriety of Locke's definition;

dition: and it is remarkable that the author should have disapproved of it, when he advances (page 221, r. 419) that the argument adduced by Berkeley against the substantiality of bodies are insoluble, that he has demonstrated that bodies are modes, and not substances.

The chief part of the first section is employed in copying from Berkeley and Burke passages to prove that words are understood even when they excite no precise idea. Had Dr. K. recollected Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, he might perhaps have favoured us with his way of accounting for this difficulty. If this had not satisfied him, Professor Stuart, in his Philosophy of the Human Mind, might have been quoted for an exemplification of the rapidity with which the mind passes from one idea to another.

Page 98, r. 198.—An example is here given of compound propositions. "All events are necessary, because they are foreseen."

Here, says the author, the first branch, "All events are necessary," is false: in the second, the fact is true, but the cause is falsely assigned.

Could a logician, whose reasoning powers were not affected by his religious prejudices, deny the truth of the conclusion?

Page 137, r. 255.—"The presumed similitude of future to past events, often repeated, and of the past to the present, in similar circumstances," is, according to the author, suggested by instinct.

By instinct! Is there not here a misnomer?

Page 252, r. 286-7-8-9.—Here are four distinctions, into which *certainty* is divided—metaphysical, physical, moral, and mixed, to which I see no objections: but in the preceding page (r. 285): it is said:

"Evidence is always accompanied with certainty, but certainty is often destitute of evidence: thus some Mahometans are as certain of the truth of their religion as we are of ours."

Can it with propriety be said that the Mahometans are certain of that of which they are supposed to form an erroneous opinion?

Page 260, r. 432.—The author disputes the possibility that the tickets of a lottery, consisting of 50,000 numbers, may be drawn in their numeral order, as 1, 2, 3, 4, a supposition which he calls absurd.

Now, as I cannot suppose it *possible*, that any human being should suppose it not *possible* that such an occurrence might

possibly happen, I shall pass on to the most extraordinary part of this performance, which is the application of calculation to probability, as applied to the truth of testimony. The author observes, in his preface, that it has not been comprised in any treatise of logic, or that it has been but slightly noticed. Sir William Petty, he says, was the first who applied it to important objects; and Leibnitz, in the year 1669, applied it to political reasoning.

After having at some length considered all the direct and indirect proofs of probability, we come to page 284, r. 534, which is,

"If the probability that one man A. shall live a year, be $\frac{6}{10}$, and the probability of the life of another man B. for one year be $\frac{8}{10}$, the probability that both shall live another year is $\frac{6}{10} \times \frac{8}{10} = \frac{48}{100}$, which is remarkable; for thus we see that the concurrence of two events is less probable than the occurrence of either; and is even improbable, though each is probable, and totally independent of the other."

Pray, Dr. K. where is the wonder?

The application of calculation to testimony is founded on our knowledge or conjecture of the credibility of witnesses, and this is estimated by their possession of several qualifications, which he had before enumerated, and which he has reduced to two, viz. integrity and knowledge, and of the degrees in which those qualifications may be defective. The former constitute the chances favourable to their credibility, and the latter the chances adverse to it. By a deficiency, all that is wanting of any qualification to reach a certainty that is, an unit is meant. Page 297, r. 557.—"Let the knowledge of the witness be denoted by k , and the deficiency k . Let his integrity be denoted by I , and its deficiency by I , then his credibility will be expressed by the fraction $\frac{k I}{k I \times k I}$ "

I have called this method of estimating the credibility of witnesses extraordinary, and I flatter myself, Sir, that you will coincide with me in opinion, though a Leibnitz or a Halley should be against us.

It is nothing less than to dive into the inmost recesses of the human mind. Before the credibility of an evidence can be mathematically shewn, we must be able to calculate the force of looks and gestures, as well as words. Where is the criterion? Who is to measure the degrees? The person who is to pronounce judgment

judgment may himself be liable to hidden prejudices, unknown even to himself: he may be credulous or incredulous, and in proportion as his character inclines to credulity or incredulity, will the testimony given appear strong or weak. This defect, it is true, must affect at all times the judgments of fallible beings; but will be more notorious when applied to mathematical measurements of credibility.

I fear, Sir, that I have already extended my remarks too far, and shall therefore conclude for the present.

Your's, &c.

A. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS some of your intelligent Correspondents, so many of which your most useful publication can truly boast of, will be so good as to say what pretensions the sons of peers or their near relatives have to the supporters used by their fathers?

By inserting this, you will much oblige

Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

February 27, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late introduction of rice, as an article of manufacture, in the formation of those beautiful semi-pellucid vases, &c. now so much in fashion, calls to my mind the very great utility of *talc*, a substance extremely common in many parts of Europe, and, I believe, not unknown as one of our mineral productions: at least, I am very much mistaken if I have not somewhere seen or read of specimens of British *talc*.

Towards the north of *Hindustan*, amidst the immense ranges of mountains, which separate the empire of *Cabul* from the *Seik* territory, *talc* is found in abundance, and in all its varieties. The natives of those countries, however, do not put it to half the purposes for which it is so eminently qualified; though they export it in large masses and in powder.

In the former shape, the *schistose talc* is conveyed to Delhi, whence it finds its way into the provinces dependant on the East India Company, where the merchants sell it at various prices, from one rupee to six per seer of two pounds, according to the extent of the various laminæ of which it is composed: that which is of a clear pearl colour, and is of a size and shape suited to become a sub-

stitute for our English window-glass, (which bears a high price throughout India, being in general use among Europeans, and partially so with the natives of opulence) is the dearest.

We consider *talc* as being large when the surface contains from one hundred to one hundred and fifty square inches. The solidity varies from four to six inches: it is composed of layers, which are easily divided; and which, when the article is good, come off almost as level, and as free from flaws, or scaley breaks, as panes of glass. By examining the edges of the mass, it may be ascertained, with tolerable certainty, how the *talc* will split; whence, with common precaution, and a proper guidance of the flat instrument used on the occasion, the greater part may be applied to all the purposes of ordinary glazing.

Talc is not, however, perfectly transparent; it is true, that objects may be discerned through panes made thereof, but not with perfect distinctness. This, however, depends much on the brilliancy of the object, and on the light to which it may be exposed.

One great inconvenience suffered in India, among those who inhabit glazed houses, is, that, owing to the excessive heats, and especially during the rainy season, when the air is uncommonly damp, while the sun is equally powerful, window-frames are apt to warp, and to crack the glass. Further, when the sun shines on glass, or if any colour or object casting great heat, and causing much glare, be opposite, the reflection becomes intolerable!

On the contrary, *talc*, being far more elastic than glass, is never known to break from such causes: it resists much force; and, from its opacity, is peculiarly qualified to repel those rays which convey the light, and consequently the heat, (in such climates especially,) to the interior.

The greatest objection to *talc* is, that, in the course of a few months, it becomes of rather a darker colour than when first split: as this takes place more especially during wet weather, we may conclude that hydrogen affects it considerably; and that, if so soon as the *talc* were split, a good transparent varnish were applied, even the moderate change it is subject to, from exposure, might be prevented.

I have had a lantern made of *talc*, which was found to answer far better than glass, or horn; it not being subject to break like the former, nor to warp, or split, or burn, as the latter does. This

curious

curious mineral does not readily give way to fire; which, indeed, must be urged to great power before any change is effected.

Talc fluxes, when exposed to a strong heat, and in combination with alkaline salts, forming a glass beautifully transparent, but of a peculiar tinge, much resembling the colour of a laburnum leaf in the month of September: that is, a yellow, strongly mixed with a greenish cast.

When mixed with common chalk, in equal portions, adding one-fourth of its weight of refined borax, a beautiful glass, possessing great hardness and lustre, and of a light green cast, will be produced.

If gypsous earth be employed, instead of the chalk, the glass thus made, will be equally beautiful, but of a slightly yellowish cast.

The duty on importation being but twopence-halfpenny per lb. it should seem an object to our artizans, especially those concerned in ornamental work, to introduce *talc* as an article of manufacture. For lanterns it is superior to horn, as already shewn; and in apartments, &c. where light should be admitted, while privacy is indispensable, it would prove highly useful. For the upper parts of hot-houses it would answer well; since its resistance to hail-stones, &c. would, in the end, prove a great saving.

Powdered *talc* has, I believe, been used as a cosmetic, for which I should, however, think it very inappropriate, on account of its micons appearance not to be subdued, even by levigation. As an ingredient in paint it has been employed in India, but only in the ornamenting of theatres, pannels of apartments, &c. in which its remarkable silvery brilliancy produces an excellent and rich effect.—In my opinion were a room painted with a mixture of *talc* once to be seen in England, it would lead to a fashion highly in favour of the dealers in that mineral.

Setting aside what may relate to beautifying, it should seem, that from the unperishable nature of *talc*, as well as from its very singular feel, and from its being peculiarly calculated to throw off water, no better basis could be found for a compost suited to preserving wood-work in general from the action of the atmosphere. Being totally unacquainted with the prices of lump *talc* and of the splinters, which are very easily reducible to powder, it is not in my power to state what such a preparation might cost. I take it,

however for granted, that, at present *talc* not being in much demand, and abundance being attainable from various parts of Europe, and America, the price of a paint or a varnish, such as I have suggested, could not be very considerable.

I shall conclude with remarking, that we do not seem to have analized this mineral so accurately as becomes a nation renowned for advancement in the arts; and I anticipate, that whenever it may be substituted to the due course of experiment, many uses will arise which will prove both pleasing and profitable.

Your's, &c.

Carlisle,

INDIANUS.

September 18, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY experience in the management of the nightingale is of some years' standing. The admiration and love I have always felt for its notes, have led me to make it my companion in many a solitary hour. The melancholy melody of the pensive Philomela has inspired the poet, and the lyre has frequently resounded in her praise. Zoographers, when writing on the feathered race, must have had a double pleasure in their description of her, compared with that excited by any other songsters of the grove.

The difficulty of rearing this bird, has been, to many, a matter of much regret; but to those who may be willing to try the experiment, the directions here given if properly attended to, will, I trust, prove successful, and which attention is inconsiderable compared to that bestowed daily on other birds very far inferior.

The nightingale most likely to produce the best song, will be the one taken in the trap in April or beginning of May: the nestling is more difficult to rear, and its notes are apt to be false, unless constantly kept with other nightingales of good song. I have frequently, of a still evening, heard distinctly the notes of a nightingale which had been five years in the cage, at the distance of half a mile; and it is astonishing to observe, how much the notes of those domesticated improve, and, with care, very often become louder, fuller, and more melodious than those that are wild. Their best food is made of raw beef and the yolk of eggs. To half a pound of raw beef well scraped, and the yolk of two eggs boiled hard, add a small quantity of water; not the

the least fibre of the beef must be left, and the whole made into a paste. It is well to have it fresh every day; or what will answer, in case any should be left in the bird's pan, three times the quantity of fresh may be mixed with it. When the bird is first caught, it should be put into a small box, about a foot or less square, with a little hay at the bottom, the top covered over with a cloth, a small hole cut in one side large enough to admit a small pan for meat. It must be fed at first with meat and meal-worms, if it refuses food, three or four times a day, and once in the night; and when it returns to its food, which generally happens in two or three days, it may be put into its cage.

The cages for nightingales should be different from the wire ones used in common; the back, sides, and bottom, should be of wood, the top of thin green stuff, the front of a net work, made of a green silk twist; and till the bird is tame, it is better that the net-work be covered with a piece of thin green stuff. It is long before they become completely domesticated and tame, nor could I teach one even after eight years confinement to his cage, ever to come on my hand, or entice him out of his cage. A hole should be cut on each side of the cage, one for a pan for meat, the other for a pan of water; the latter large enough to admit of the bird's washing itself, as he does not require water to drink. The door should be at the back, and a draw to receive dirt at the bottom. The bird must be regularly attended to night and morning. It will often appear as if it were melancholy, and be extremely particular in its food, and will require something additional to entice it to eat. A meal-worm or two may be stuck in its meat, and sometimes sugar may be added; but if it obstinately persists in refusing to eat, it must be fed, but very carefully. I have seen a nightingale fall off its food, and become quite emaciated, but yet recover, after being fed for six weeks: he was put in a box, &c. covered over with a cloth as before mentioned, and placed in a very warm room. Whenever the bowels are relaxed, a small quantity of prepared chalk (*creta ppt.* of the shops) should be given it. The bird will often get too fat, which will prevent its singing; this may be removed by adding to its meat a small quantity of finely powdered biscuit, (what are commonly called tops and bottoms); sometimes it will require equal parts of biscuit and meat, more or less according to its appearance, or to the

feel of its breast, which is the better criterion; at the same time I should recommend, that the bird may have a small room to fly in, placing before the window a net and some evergreen in it for the bird to perch on. According to this method I have frequently heard fifteen to twenty in good song, at the same time, sometimes thirty.

The management of the woodlark and robin have not so immediately fallen under my observation, or I should have been happy to give what little information I might have possessed.

Your's &c.

Highgate.

Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I REQUEST the favour of an answer from some of your learned readers, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, whereabouts the hall in Blackfriars stood as mentioned by Shakespeare in his play of King Henry VIII. (act 2, scene 4), at what time it was built, and who was the founder.

Your's, &c.

February 22, 1803.

W. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE. — No. XVI.

LUCRETIVS.

WE are now to take a retrospect of a poem, for beauty of style, and purity of language, worthy of the Augustan age; but for its subject, one of the most singular that ever engaged the pen of man.

There are few particulars of the life of Lucretius. We are not disposed with *Ælian**, to attribute this deficiency of materials, as he does in the case of *Diagoras*, to the disgust of his contemporaries, who reluctantly recorded even the existence of a man esteemed the enemy of the gods. It is more probable that a short life, absorbed in the pursuits of philosophy and poetry, afforded little that could interest his own age, or engage the attention of posterity. He lived and died at a period when the eye of every citizen was directed to public concerns; when the Roman republic was distracted by the ambition of aspiring demagogues, and the jealousies of contending factions.

* Lib. 2, c. 23.

He was born at Rome in the 171st Olympiad, according to Eusebius, when Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus and C. Cassius Longinus were consuls, about 657 years after the building of the city. In the absence of any authority that could substantiate such a supposition, it has been conjectured that he was of the celebrated family of the Lucretii, of which there were many branches; but this is merely ideal, and the events of his life are involved in the same obscurity which has attended all the earlier authors of Greece and Rome. His birth occurred at a time when the Romans had begun to study the philosophy of the Greeks, and were accustomed to send their youth to Athens, to acquire the learning of that polished but degraded people. Athens, though deprived of her original glory, and dependant upon Rome for protection, could still boast her schools, her scholars, and her libraries. In the suburbs of the city, the *Academy* of the Platonists, the *Lyceum* of the Peripatetics, the *Portico* of the Stoics, and the *Garden* of the Epicureans, were planted with trees, and decorated with statues; and the philosophers, instead of being immured in a cloyster, delivered their lectures in spacious and pleasant walks, which, at different hours, were consecrated to the exercises of the mind and body. Every scene, every edifice, every conversation, was a living lecture of taste and elegance. Here was the venerable grove in which Plato had unfolded his sublime mysteries, and enraptured multitudes; here Aristotle had anatomized the springs of human intellect and actions; Zeno inculcated his severe and self-denying doctrines; and Epicurus attempted to explain the origin and nature of things. The genius of the founders still lived in those venerable seats; the ambition of succeeding to the masters of human reason excited a generous emulation, and the merit of the candidates was still determined by the voice of an enlightened people. Thus Cicero, Atticus, Memmius, and Velleius, combined the manly character of Rome with the arts and elegance of Greece, and lost their native rudeness in the Groves of Academus. Zeno and Phædrus were then *Masters of the Garden*, and under them Lucretius, no doubt, imbibed those singular doctrines ascribed to Epicurus, and upon which we shall presently enlarge. They do not appear to have imparted to him that felicity, or patient endurance of evil, for the attaining of which they were prin-

cipally studied. His life was unhappy, and of short duration; his death premature, and violent. There is an absurd story in Eusebius, that he destroyed himself in a fit of insanity, occasioned by a philtre, or love-potion, given to him by Lucilia, his wife, or mistress. Another, less improbable, is, that he was unable to resist the shock of the continual seditions which disturbed the peace of his country, and daily bedewed the streets of Rome with the blood of its best citizens. It appears to be credited that his reason was alienated a considerable time before his death, and that he wrote his poem in the intervals of his disorder. But they must have been lucid intervals, indeed; for whatever may be the flights of his fancy, he is not deficient in judgment, as a poet. Tight as the cord is often drawn, it has no where flown. He died in his 42d or 44th year.

Before we examine the poem of Lucretius, it may be proper to convey to the reader some idea of the philosophy of Epicurus, upon which it is founded. We shall consider it in its *physical* and *moral* point of view, extracting our account of the first from the appendix to the last translation of the "Nature of Things," by Mr. Mason Good. "In its mere physical contemplation, the theory of Epicurus allows of nothing but matter and space, which are equally infinite and unbounded; which have equally existed from all eternity, and from different combinations of which, every individual being is created. These existences have no property in common with each other, for whatever matter is, that space is the reverse of; and whatever space is, matter is the contrary to. The actually solid parts of all bodies, therefore, is matter; their actual pores, space; and the parts which are not altogether solid, but an intermixture of solidity and pore, are space and matter combined. Anterior to the formation of the universe, space and matter existed uncombined, or in their pure and elemental state. Space in its elemental state, is positive and unsolid void; matter, in its elementary state, consists of inconceivably minute seeds, or atoms, so small, that the corpuscles of vapour, light, and heat, are compounds of them, and so solid, that they cannot possibly be broken, or made smaller by any concussion or violence whatever. The express figure of these primary atoms is various; they are round, square, pointed, jagged, as well as many other shapes. These shapes, however, are

are not diversified to infinity; but the atoms themselves, of each existent shape, are infinite or innumerable. Every atom is possessed of certain intrinsic powers of motion. Under the old wheel of Democritus, the proper motions exhibited were of two kinds—a descending motion from its own gravity, and a rebounding motion from mutual concussion. Besides these two motions, and to explain certain phenomena which the poem of Lucretius develops, and which were not accounted for under the old system, Epicurus supposed, that some atoms were occasionally possessed of a third, by which, in some very small degree, they descended in an oblique and curvilinear direction, deviating from the common and right line anomalously; and hence, in this respect, resembling the oscillations of the magnetic needle.

“These infinitudes of atoms flying immemorably in such different directions through all the immensity of space, have interchangeably tried and exhibited every possible mode of action; sometimes repelled from each other by concussions, and sometimes adhering to each other from their own jagged or pointed construction, or from the casual interstices which two or more connected atoms must produce, and which may be just adapted to those of other configurations, as globular, oval, or square. Hence the origin of compound bodies; hence, eventually, the origin of the world itself. When these primary atoms are closely compacted together, and but little vacuity in space intervenes, they produce those kinds of substances which we denominate solids, as stones and metals. When they are loose and disjointed, and a large quantity of space or vacuity occurs between them, they produce the phenomena of wood, water, vapour. In one mode of combination, they form earth, in another air, and in another fire. Arranged in one way, they produce vegetables and irritability; in another way, animal life and perception. Man, hence, arises, families are formed, society multiplies, and governments are instituted.

“The world, thus generated, is perpetually sustained by the application of fresh elementary atoms, flying, with inconceivable rapidity, through all the infinitude of space, invisible from their minuteness, and occupying the posts of all those that are perpetually flying off. Yet nothing is eternal or immutable but these elementary atoms themselves; the different forms of matter are continually de-

composing and dissolving into their original corpuscles. To this, there is no exception. Minerals, vegetables, and animals, in this respect, are all alike, when they lose their present configuration, perishing from existence for ever, and new combinations proceeding from the matter into which they dissolve. But the world itself is a compound, though not an organized, being; sustained and nourished like organized beings, from the material pabulum which floats through the void of infinity. The world itself must therefore, in the same manner, perish; it had a beginning, and it will eventually have an end. Its present crisis will be decomposed; it will return to its original and its elementary atoms, and new worlds will arise from its destruction.

“Space is infinite, material atoms are infinite; but the world is not infinite. This, then, is not the only world, or the only material system which exists. The cause whence this visible system originated, is competent to produce others; it has been acting perpetually from all eternity; and there are other worlds, and other systems of worlds, around us. In the vast immensity of space, there are also other beings than man, possessed of powers, and intellects, and enjoyments, far superior to our own; beings who existed before the formation of the world, and will exist when the world shall perish for ever, whose happiness flows unlimited and unallayed, and whom the tumults and passions of gross matter can never agitate. These, the founder of the system denominated gods; not that they created the universe, or are possessed of the power of upholding it, for they are finite and created beings themselves, and endowed only with finite capacities and powers; but from the uninterrupted beatitude and tranquillity which they enjoy, and their everlasting freedom from all anxiety and care.”

The fundamental points of the moral system of Epicurus are these. Happiness is the end of life. This is the secret avowal of every mind, the ultimate end of all our actions. It is not necessary to reform nature; but to guide its general tendency. The greatest evil that can happen to man, is to fancy happiness where it is not to be found; or to see it where it really exists, without the power of attaining it. What, then, is the principal object of moral philosophy, unless it be to ascertain in what real happiness consists? Let this important study be our continual occupation; if we wish to be

be immediately happy, let us not defer our endeavours till the morrow. It is given only to the immortals to be supremely happy. We must never forget that we are only men. Since we cannot be so happy as the gods, whom we propose as our models, let us be satisfied with being less happy. Because an eye so finite as mine cannot pervade the immensity of space, shall I foolishly close it against the objects which surround me? These objects will be to me a never-failing source of pleasure, if I can enjoy or reject them at will. Pain is always an evil, pleasure always a good; but there is no pleasure pure and unmixed. The flowers grow under our feet; but we must stoop to gather them. Pleasure assumes a variety of forms. It is therefore essential to know the value of every object, under the colour of which it may present itself, that we may not be uncertain when to gather, or reject it; when to live, or when to die. After the health of the mind, nothing can be more precious than that of the body. If the health of the body manifest itself only in particular members, the body is not generally healthful; if the mind be carried with excess to the exercise of any particular virtue, it is not entirely virtuous. If we wish to be esteemed by our fellow-mortals, we shall delight in fulfilling all our duties, as the surest method of securing that esteem. We shall not despise the pleasures of the senses; but we shall take care not to confound the virtuous man with the sensualist. How can he be happy, who has deceived himself in the choice of life? How can he chuse a status, who knows not his own wants? or be satisfied with it, if he confound the wants of nature, the cravings of passion, and the allurements of fancy? The mind must place some ultimate end before it, or it will steer at random. Futurity may possibly be within our power. All the actions of our life, all the suggestions of our imagination, should direct us to the practice of virtue, the preservation of liberty and life, and the contempt of death. While we exist, death is nothing; it is nothing, when we exist no more. The gods are dreaded only because they are rendered similar to men. The impious man is he who adores the deities of the vulgar. If real piety consisted in prostrating ourselves before a piece of sculptured marble, nothing would be more common; but it is uncommon, because it consists in a true judgment of the nature of the gods. What is called

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the law of nature, is only the symbol of general utility. To promote this general utility, and to secure the common concurrence of mankind, should be our great rule of action. As we are not certain that crimes will never be discovered, it is absurd to commit them; it is playing at a game where we are more likely to lose than to win. Friendship is one of the greatest blessings of life; decency is one of the chief virtues of society. Be decent in your manners and your conversation, because you are not to be numbered among animals; and because you live in the tumult of cities, not in the solitude of forests.

Such is the system of Epicurus, reduced to a brief outline; and such were the doctrines which Lucretius selected as the subject of his poem. It was a subject the most comprehensive that could engage the human mind. It embraced the whole scope of natural metaphysics, and moral philosophy. To execute it with any degree of success, required uncommon powers, and almost universal knowledge. That Lucretius possessed these in a very eminent degree, cannot be denied. The ardour of his temper, and the boldness of his character, made him eagerly embrace doctrines as novel as they were impious; and he has delivered them with a hardihood of diction which infinitely surpassed the deliberate, though timid, infidelity of Epicurus. The system itself, which had taken such deep root in Greece, was easily transplanted to Rome as into a soil equally favourable. It flattered the growing scepticism of the age, which began to turn with disgust from the inconsistent theory that had so long misguided the world; from those absurdities of the ancient mythology, which had already incurred the disbelief of Socrates and Plato, and had equally excited the secret reprobation of the Roman scholars. But of the Epicurean system they approved, only as it denied that multiplicity of gods and their subordinate agents, which obscured and degraded the theology of their country. They referred the creation of the world to one supreme intelligence, sole, infinite, and eternal. They respected the moral code of Epicurus; but they rejected his doctrine of Atomism, as impious, and absurd. Cicero expressly says,* that his philosophy was despised by all well-informed persons. When they beheld the magnificent colours, the order, beauty,

* Cic. de Natura Deorum.

and wise management of the universe, they naturally enquired, if such a glorious display of intelligence could possibly proceed from a fortuitous concourse of atoms, or if chance could have produced what the highest genius can never sufficiently admire.*

If the philosophers of Rome refuted the visionary system of Epicurus, it was to be expected that on the establishment of Christianity, it would immediately decline. Some have pretended to trace, in the writings of the earlier Fathers of the Church, a resemblance to the moral code of Epicurus. It may be admitted, that all his tenets were not equally false and dangerous. There are some, no doubt, which might be consistently adopted by the professors of a purer, and more enlightened faith. Even in his physical theory, which we have extracted above, may be traced discoveries consonant with the best-established axioms of modern philosophy. But these, the limited and peculiar plan of our undertaking will not permit us to investigate. The less offensive parts of his moral theory were successively revived and defended by Abelard, Bruno; and after the revival of letters by Philéplus, Volaterianus, Pic, Sennet, Gassendi, Du Rondelle, and Sir William Temple. But it was reserved for the bolder impiety of the writers of the seventeenth and eighteenth century; of Bayle, of Hume, Diderot, and other Materialists, to revive the leading principles of Epicurus, in all their native deformity, which denied the immortality of the soul, and the existence of a future state. They have attempted to shelter their infidelity under the specious professions of general benevolence, and universal love for mankind. Not daring openly to avow their irreligion, their expressions would imply the recognition of a Deity; but as Cicero observes of the ancient Epicureans, "*Verbis ponunt, re tollunt Deos.*" Bayle has employed all that accumulated erudition, and natural sagacity, could furnish, or suggest, to establish the position, that corruption of manners would not be the necessary consequence of atheism; and that a people of atheists might live as tranquilly together as the most religious nation. But this extraordinary assertion is victoriously refuted by Warburton. Indeed,

* Cicero never wrote any thing with greater beauty and elegance than when he describes the regularity, the riches, and the harmony of the physical world—See de Nat. Deorum, lib. 2, s. 39, et seq.

what principles of morality, what regularity of manners, can be expected from a philosophy which admits of no divinity but chance, and no other substances than matter and space; which regards the immortality of the soul as a chimera, virtue as only a name; and considers pleasure as the only good to which mortals should aspire? What political harmony, what moral order, could result from a rejection of those religious restraints which are so connected with the operation of temporal laws, that nations could not subsist, nor governments be supported, without them? In vain does the Epicurean talk of temperance, justice, and the love of our country; in vain does the solemn verse of Lucretius inculcate these, and other qualities of the mind, if the great principles upon which society is formed be removed; if virtue have no motive for exertion, and vice no fear of punishment.

When the system of Epicurus was made known to the Romans, it found an enthusiastic admirer, and ardent supporter, in Lucretius. But he must be considered in the double light of philosopher and poet. As the ancient philosophers had two doctrines, the one public and external, which they inculcated among the people, the other secret and internal, which was reserved for their pupils alone; so Lucretius, as a poet, appears to have adopted the theological ideas of his age, while, as an Epicurean philosopher, he argues against the gods, and strenuously denies their power. Unless we remember this distinction, many parts of his poem will be absolutely unintelligible. For instance, as a philosopher, he discovers himself throughout his poem to be the declared enemy of a providence; and yet, as a poet, he appears to recognize it in the following lines.

Usque adeo res humanas vis abdita quædam
Obterit, & pulchros fascēs sævasque securēs
Proculcare, ac ludibrio sibi habere videtur,

The design of Epicurus was to take from the gods the government of the world, by placing them beyond the sphere of human events, and this seems to be the true sense of a line which has been seldom clearly understood.

Semota ab nostris rebus secretaque longè.

Lucretius was an Epicurean, more, perhaps, from inclination and the bent of his genius, than from reason, or argument; for though his suppositions are precarious, and his reasoning weak, his conclusions are delivered with the most positive air of authority, as if they were the

the emanations of an oracle. No mathematician can be more confident of a demonstration, than he is of the truth of his philosophy. He is every where apparently conscious of his own reason, and assumes an absolute command not only over his readers, but his patron Meimius, to whom he addresses himself. He seems to disdain reply, and is so confident of his cause, that he is willing to anticipate his antagonists, urging for them whatever he imagines they could say, and having them, as he supposes, without an objection for the future. And this is done with so much haughtiness of language and impatience of contradiction, as if he were assured of the triumph, before he entered the lists. He far surpasses his master in the boldness of his impiety, and the extent of his infidelity. Lambinus,* with that partiality for his author which is the fault of every editor, asserts that this is not so much the crime of Lucretius as of Epicurus, whose doctrine it was; as if the poet, who extended the circulation of a pernicious doctrine, adorned it with all the attractive elegance of verse, and alluring harmony of numbers, were not equally guilty with the original founder. We are more disposed to coincide with Lambinus, when he asks, "*Quid tunc postea? Num idcirco nos quoque qui legimus, impii sumus?*" "What danger can accrue to us, says Gifanius,† from the ridiculous doctrine of his atoms, since it is so easy to be refuted? On the contrary, we may from thence derive this great advantage, that, having discovered the falsity of his assertions concerning the nature of things, we shall be the more diligent to find out the truth, and having found it, to retain it the more strongly in our memory." In this age when our reason is assisted with a more enlightened philosophy, and strengthened by the corroborating evidence of revelation, when whatever may be the doubts or arguments of the deist, the dreary comfortless tenets of the atheist, at least, are derided or detested; there can be little danger, we apprehend, in entrusting the volume of Lucretius into the hands of the student. He will admire the beauty of his style, the fervour of his imagination, and the rapidity of his thoughts; but he will

execrate the pernicious tendency of his doctrines, the impious absurdity of his theory, and the bold avowal of his infidelity. If he should be for a moment attracted by the novelty of the subject, or seduced by the plausibility of the reasoning, it may be sufficient to remind him, that Lucretius, who thus arrogated to himself the right of scanning the mysterious ways of Providence, lived a maniac, and died a suicide, and that Creech, his ingenious translator, while he copied these ravings of a distempered imagination, perhaps caught the spark of insanity, under the probable influence of which he destroyed himself.

Having thus briefly explained to the reader the nature, and we trust, exposed the absurdity, of the theory ascribed to Epicurus, and enlarged by Lucretius, it may be equally proper to refer him to the *Anti-Lucretius, seu de Deo et Natura*, a Latin poem, written by the celebrated Cardinal de Polignac. The object of this work is to refute the errors of the Roman poet, to place the summum bonum of life in more important pursuits, and to expose, in its proper light, the doctrine of atoms, motion, and space. The cardinal is, indeed, somewhat diffusive in his style, and there is little variety in his plan; but many passages are admired, as uniting the strength of Lucretius with the elegance of Virgil. The happy turn of his expressions, the flowing abundance of his imagery, and the facility with which he discusses a subject so arduous in itself, and so little susceptible of the graces of poetry, are not surpassed in any other instance of modern latinity. It is to be wished, that he had laid aside the fruitless attempt to combat the opinions of Newton, and recommend, in their place, the reveries of Descartes. But it is at all times difficult to detach ourselves from the notions which we have imbibed in our infancy, and that of the cardinal had been strongly biassed by the Cartesian philosophy of the seventeenth century.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON looking over the "literal Translation of Virgil's description of the Shield of Æneas",* to which I am ready to award the general praise of fidelity and spirit, I find your Correspondent A. B. E. has given a novel, and, I think,

* Dionys. Lambinus; in Epist. ded. ad. Car. IX. reg. Christ, in Havercamp. Edit. Luc.

† Obert. Gif. in Vit. Luc.; apud Havercamp.

* Monthly Magazine for February, p. 27. objection-

objectionable, rendering to the following lines.

“ Contra autem, magno mœrentem corpore Nilum,
Pandentemque sinus, et totâ veste vocantem
Cœruleum in gremium, latebrosaue flumina,
victos.”*

“ While the swoln Nile, mourning her vanquished sons,
Receives them in her bosom and unfolds
Her azure mantle to the flying host,
That seek retreat in all her streams profound.”

I shall not stay to comment on the propriety of interpreting “ magno corpore” by the epithet “ *swoln*”; since every one must see, that what is in the version tamely confined to the river itself, is in the original, with abundantly more consistency of metaphor, applied to its presiding deity.† What I intend at present, is to offer a few strictures on the *sex* which your Correspondent, has, in the passage under consideration, thought proper to adopt.

While the swoln Nile mourning *her* vanquished sons,
Receives them in *her* bosom, and unfolds
Her azure mantle to the flying host,
That seek retreat in all *her* streams profound.

Without absolutely asserting, I am disposed to think, that the gender of the river, expressed by the termination will in most instances lead us to that of its fabled guardian. To take an example from the book in which the shield is described. The poet has thus beautifully clothed the spirit of the Tyber, when he appears to Æneas sleeping on the bank of his river. It is a prosopopœia which has been frequently imitated by succeeding poets.‡ who have had occasion for a river-god; and I hope the beauty of the passage will apologize for its insertion here.

“ Nox erat; et terras animalia fessa per omnes,
Alituum pecudumque genus, sopor altus habebat,
Quum pater in ripâ, gelidique sub ætheris axe,
Æneas, tristi turbatus pectora bello,

* Æn. VIII. v. 711 and seq.

† The translator, I might have added, has improperly appropriated the epithet *cœruleum* to the “ mantle” rather than to the “ bosom” of the ideal figure.

‡ See for instance, Pope’s Windsor Forest, ver. 329, &c.

Procubuit, seramque dedit per membra quietem.

Huic deus ipse loci fluvio Tiberinus amœno
Populeas inter senior se attollere frondes
Visus; cum tenuis glauco velabat amictu
Carbasus, et crines umbrosa tegebat arundo.”*

It may not be impertinent here to remark, that the reason which Virgil has elsewhere assigned for the name of this river,

—asperque immani corpore Tybris,
A quo post Itali fluvium cognomine Tybrim
Diximus:—†

is not very dissimilar from the current story of the Nile’s receiving its denomination from Nilus a king of Thebes; and forms another objection to our saying *mother Nile*. Indeed if we might make the *Agows*, who inhabit round the eastern branch, and, as Bruce endeavours to prove, the source, of this river—if we might admit them a party to this question, they would decide it at once; for it seems, they worship the river-spirit under the title of *Ab, Father*.‡

Milton furnishes us with a fine and characteristic picture of a river-goddess:

“ A gentle nymph,
That with moist curb sways the smooth Severn stream.”§

And thus invokes her,

Sabrina fair,
Listen where thou art sitting
Under the glossy, cool, translucent wave;
In twisted braids of lillies knitting
The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair||.

In each of these examples, it is almost needless to observe, the utmost propriety of character is maintained, and each of them affords proof of the original proposition. In our own language, indeed, which knows of no distinction in gender but that of sex, unless where the expression is figurative, the impropriety of the translation in question is not so apparent; to an English ear, the genius of the Nile may be created either male or female without offence: but in the Roman tongue the case is widely different; and consistency seems to require, that in this noble prosopopeia, the deity of the *mag-nus,|| septemgeminus** Nilus*, could not

* Æn. VIII. v. 26 et seq.

† Ib. v. 330 et seq.

‡ Encyclop. Britan. vol. xiii. p. 74.

§ Comus, v. 836.

|| Ibid, v. 871.

¶ Georg. III ver 29.

** Æn. VI. v. 800.

be *emasculated* without some good reason.

I would further observe that the interpretation of A. B. E. runs counter to the rival translations of the *Æneid*; nor does any commentator, whom I have seen, sanction his rendering.

"Just opposite sad Nilus opens wide
His arms and ample bosom to the tide,
And spreads *his* mantle o'er the winding coast,
In which *he* wraps *his* queen and flying host."
Dryden.

While sunk in grief the *mighty Nile* bemoans
The shame and slaughter of *his* vanquished sons.

He saw the rout; his mantle he unroll'd,
Spread forth *his* robes, and opened every fold;
Expanded wide *his* arms with timely care,
And in *his* kind embrace received the flying war.
Pitt.

To these authorities I shall only permit myself to add that of the ingenious critic who has delineated "the several pictures that compose" the whole representation of the shield in a connected series. "The figure of the wolf bending back with fondness, and forming with her tongue the smiling infants, or the mourning river-god stretching out *his* watery garments to receive and shield the routed Egyptians, have *seldom escaped* even the meanest admirer."*

Perhaps, Sir, your Correspondent A. B. E. may be able to justify his interpretation, if not the effect of inadvertence; and I can assure him I have no disinclination to yield to convincing evidence. But I am afraid of losing your readers "in an unreasonable length of time"† and hasten to a conclusion.

Your's, &c.

Masbro',
February 24, 1808.

T. W.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,
READING, the other day in Cowper's Translation of Homer, I met with the following indiscriminate use of the masculine and feminine genders, which, to me, appears exceedingly irregular, and, in a *second edition*, remarkably careless.

In the third book of the *Odyssey*, after the venerable Nestor has discovered Minerva to be the companion of Telemachus,

* Mr. W. Whitehead's Observations on the Shield of *Æneas*.

† Pope's Preface to the *Iliad*.

thus, he entreats her favour towards himself and family, and vows to sacrifice an *heifer*.

"——— I to thee will give
For sacrifice an *heifer* of the year."

When the ceremony comes to take place, an artist is represented as gilding the victim's horns,

"——— that seeing *him* attired
So costly, Pallas might the more be pleased.
Stratius and brave Ecephron introduced
The victim by *his* horns; ———

——— warlike Thrasymedes armed
With his long-hafted axe, prepared to smite
The ox ———

When all had pray'd and strewed with crumbled cakes

The *heifer* o'er, then, hasting to his work,
The godlike Thrasymedes with his axe
Her tough neck-tendons sever'd, and *she* fell."

"The royal youths then raising from the ground
The *heifer's* head, sustain'd it, while *she* pour'd
Her ebbing life's last current ———"

"Soon as the sable blood had ceased, and life
Had left the victim, spreading *him* abroad,
With nice address they parted at the joint
His thighs ———"

Cowper's Odyssey, vol. I. p. 73-77, 2d. ed.

The original word is *BOYS*, and may be used either in the masculine or feminine gender, though by Homer himself, in the passage alluded to, it is used when any discrimination can be discerned, in the feminine. Pope translates it *bullock*; but he has, however, uniformly preserved consistency.

If any of your learned readers can free this amiable poet from the charge of incongruity and want of due attention, it will doubtless, afford pleasure to his numerous admirers, and especially, to

Your's, &c. QUISQUAM.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

Eccho (alas!) that doth my sorrow rewe,
Returns thereto a hollowe sounde of playnt;
Thus I alone, where all my freedome grewe,
In pryson pyne, with bondage and restraynt:
And with remembrance of the greater grieffe,
To banish the lesse I fynd my chief reliefe.

Howard, Earl Surrey's Sonnettes.

SO might sing the feathered chorister, under the deprivation of liberty, whilst his plaintive notes are ascribed to happy resignation, and the melody of his song as expressive of joy; and thus, the reward

reward of the exercise of the vocal powers he possesses of conveying pleasure to others, is his personal misery and perpetual imprisonment. Hence I could not peruse without pain a letter in your Magazine, of February last, requesting information on the food most proper for birds under confinement, under the signature of J. M. Flindall.

Engagements prevented me from immediately noticing it; and indeed I was less anxious to do so, under the hope that some abler pen would have been exercised in the cause of humanity. In No. 168 of your Magazine, a Correspondent, indeed, under the signature of Y. Z. has offered his remarks on "the barbarity of confining nightingales and other birds," as an answer to the preceding writer; which, I confess, is not quite adequate to my views of the subject; for the sentiment of barbarity as pressed by him, is referable to the frequent occurrence of death from the act of confinement, rather than to the principle itself of confinement; and hence, as the life of the imprisoned lark is longer than the nightingale's, in that ratio the cruelty becomes less; or, in other words, prolonged confinement is mitigated barbarity.

So little does this sentiment correspond with mine, that from the same fact I could deduce an opposite conclusion; for if there really be cruelty in the imprisonment of birds, the longevity of the prisoner, in my opinion, only entails greater, because of the longer protracted misery. It has been suggested, as before intimated, that, as the prisoner warbles his notes under confinement, he suffers no misery from the deprivation of liberty. This however, constitutes no proof of his real feelings, for it is not uncommon with bird-fanciers, and bird-catchers, to blind the miserable tenant of a cage, contracted to the size of about four inches square, in order to improve his song, and to employ him as a decoy-bird. I believe this is effected by means of a needle, perhaps heated, with which the eye is punctured, and the organs of vision destroyed. It is a refinement on the barbarous practice in Asia, of blinding the individuals who are entitled by birth to a chance of the imperial crown, by passing an heated plate of metal, over the eye, near enough to sear, or to produce an opacity of the cornea, and thus for ever inducing blindness, by preventing the rays of light from passing to the retina. As well might it be argued, that, as Richard Cœur de Lion afforded that pathetic song, "*O mon roi*"

in prison, it must have been occasioned by his happiness in the loss of liberty; but how often has it been observed, that

Spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem!
Virg. *Æn.*

As well might be deduced the happiness of the African, from his dancing in chains on the deck of a slave-ship, but

Ce n'est pas être bien-aise que de rire.

St. Evremont.

The species of song-bird least objectionable to the practice of confinement, at least in this country, is perhaps the canary bird, in consequence of its never having enjoyed freedom, added to its incapacity of sustaining life under the rigour of our climate: but even this bird, who was never initiated into the pleasures of liberty and the unrestrained enjoyment of the air; whenever allowed, merely to fly about and enjoy the expanse of a room, evinces his gratification in every attitude. He prunes his plumage, that plumage that seems to dictate to him his birthright to liberty; he flirts about in lively expressions of pleasure, and in unbounded vivacity, in this limited indulgence of that aerial power, with which nature endowed him; but which man has denied him the enjoyment of, for his own personal gratification.

That the feeling and sentiment of birds, by whatever name we may designate them, are tender and sympathetic, their conjugal and parental conduct amply testifies.

I well remember that, when a school-boy, there was not one among us without his bird. There were two male linnets, who were preserved during their lives, which were protracted for some years, the most inviolable attachment and friendship. These linnets were named Robert and Henry; they had not been brought up together, nor did they both belong to the same person. It was early observed, that whenever one of the birds sang, the other bird joined it; and at night, each slept on that side of the cage next its friend's. At length their attachment was more fully ascertained by this incident. It was customary to allow the birds to fly about the chamber in which they were kept, on cleaning the cages. On one of these occasions, one of these linnets being at liberty, flew to the cage of the other; and they were afterwards, now and then, indulged with the privilege of being together in one cage, when they uniformly expressed their high gratification by fluttering towards each other, joining their bills together, and alternately

ternately gently picking the tongue of their friend. At length it was resolved to allow one of these birds to fly abroad in the open air, whilst the other was placed out in its cage. I have known the friend left at liberty to mix for some hours with the wild linnets, for this was on a heath or common near the school house, and regularly to return in the evening to his vacated cage placed near his confined friend. This indulgence of the common was conferred alternately on Robert and Henry, and with the same undeviating attachment. They never were allowed this liberty together; and probably had it been suffered, they would not have returned; for each seemed to enjoy the company of the wild linnets, but so indelible was their mutual attachment, that they preferred imprisonment together, rather than separation.

One of these friends at length died, and the other pined away, and soon followed his deceased friend—*ad sedes illuc negat redire quemquam.*

Your's, &c.

J. C. LETTSON.

Sambrook-court, March 10, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the enquiry of your Correspondent, J. J. G. respecting instances and particulars of longevity, in your Magazine for last month, I send you the following one of a Jewess, which, if you should think of sufficient consequence, you will please to insert. I give it almost verbatim from Isaac Abraham, the son's, account, who will next month complete his 76th year.

Sarah Lyons died in the parish of St. Peter, Ipswich, on the 5th of November, 1807, when she had nearly completed her 105th year. She was born at a village in Germany, called Ashich, near Oshap-penborg, by the river Maine, on the 12th day of the month Adar. A. M. 5463 (about the latter end of February, or beginning of March, 1703). She went to service at Amsterdam, in Holland, where she lived till past her 27th year, at which time she married to Jacob Abraham, by whom she had one child only (the above-mentioned son), born on the 12th day of the month Nisan, A. M. 5492 (April, 1732), and three months afterwards her husband died. She then came over to England, and was soon after married to Abraham Lyons, with whom she lived upwards of thirty years,

but had no children by him. She continued a widow, and survived him nearly forty years. She never had any long sickness, except about forty years ago that she was much troubled by a stoppage of urine. Her diet consisted principally of soups and vegetables, with a large portion of fat, or butter (of which she was very fond), mixed with them, and occasionally fish. For supper, she took only a small piece of bread and butter, and half a pint of porter. She retained her health and faculties till within two years of her death, when she was deprived of the use of her limbs by a paralytic stroke, which she gradually sunk under, though she could eat, drink, and sleep tolerably, till within three days of her death.

Your Correspondent's idea, that long life is in some degree hereditary, will not hold good in the present case, as the subject of this paper was an orphan at the age of nine years.

Not having been much in the habit of making enquiries of this description, I may perhaps be unnecessarily particular in trifles, and omit the circumstances most important: if so, I will with pleasure answer any query which J. J. G. may think proper to put to me, for his further information. At the same time I beg, to know if he, or any other of your Correspondents, have seen any account published of old Ingall, formerly of Battle Abbey, Sussex, who died at Battle, about ten years ago, aged 120 years. Being there at that time, I had no opportunity of seeing him till after he was dead: he appeared to be rather under the middling size, and as men usually look about 80 or 90. I was informed he had left the Abbey only a few days. In his lifetime, I believe some curious information might have been collected from him, as I have heard he was very proud of shewing a sword that hung up in the Abbey Hall, with which he defended the life of his master Sir Whistler Webster, who, when travelling abroad, was attacked by robbers, and succeeded in killing one of them by running him through the body. I do not recollect having heard whether he had been married, but he had one natural child, who was at the time of his death about thirty, and to whom he left the whole of his property; and I think this son was called Ingall, and not by the mother's name as in such cases is usual.

Your's, &c.

Ipswich,

March 10, 1808.

J. A.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A DOUBT having arisen in my mind, concerning the correctness of the quantity of a syllable, used by the celebrated Ainsworth, in the epitaph written on himself and his wife, I have taken the liberty to insert my suspicions, and on what reasons they are founded, in your literary Repository.

To the 4th and second edition of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, a short Account of the Author's Life is prefixed, in which is inserted the above-mentioned Epitaph.

"Rob. Ainsworth et Uxor ejus admodum senes

Dormituri Vestem detritam hic exuerunt,

Novam primo manè sargentēs induturi.

Dum Fas, Mortalis, sapias et respice Finem ;

Hoc suadent Manes, hoc canit Amramides."

Now with respect to the word *Amramides*, the quantity is thus marked in the Gradus,

Amrāmīdēs.

Whereas, used in the latter end of a pentameter line, it must of necessity be thus accentuated,

Amrāmīdēs.

Hōc suādēt Mānēs, hōc cānit Amrāmīdēs.

Trusting that amongst your learned Correspondents, one of them may condescend to give me his opinion on the subject, I remain, Your's, &c.

Camden-town, C. WESLEY, jun.
March 10, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSEVING in your useful Magazine of February last (page 8), Mr. Farcy's invitation to publish my practical remarks on *pisé*-walling; with the same I would willingly comply: but as models, with descriptions and observations (exceeding the limits of your Magazine) appear to me the best means of conveying to the public the proper information, I conceive that through the channel of the Society of Arts it will be best communicated.

For this purpose I have ordered models to be made, which with my observations on the modes of performing the work, will I hope be found worthy of a place in the Society's collection, where the public can at all times refer to them free of expence.

Notwithstanding this my intention, if you think a few observations worthy of insertion, they may possibly be of use to

some of your readers inclined to adopt *pisé*-walling.

Of the utility of this mode of building in some situations, I am fully satisfied, and shall be happy to hear, that any gentleman who practises it, may improve on what I have done; and sincerely wishing it success, I cannot perhaps better support it, than by giving some precautions to prevent failures, which must tend to bring it into disrepute.

In the communication to the Board of Agriculture (page 395, vol. I.), it is laid down as a rule, that almost any soil will answer the purpose, and that such may be readily known. Again, page 401, it is recommended, to cover the outside with a coat of stucco, or rough-cast, and this without any previous preparation, in the formation of the wall.

In these particulars I most materially differ in opinion; for although I think earth, apparently good for walling, may be commonly met with, yet such as will make sound work is not so frequent, nor is it easy to convey a proper idea thereof by a written description, so as to distinguish it.

With regard to facing the outside with a regular coat of stucco or roughcast, the same as is usually laid on brickwork, I have made many experiments, and find that so done, it always fails, and comes off in large pieces together, and particularly so, if no previous composition be used in the formation of the wall.

The sort of soil which I have found best, is a coarse gritty sand, with a little tenacity, so as sufficiently to adhere together when compressed.

The scrapings of roads, where gravel free of calcareous stones is used, will make hard and durable walls, and the siftings of some gravel, where there is but little tenaciousness, will also answer; but that any sort of mould, loomy earth or clay will do, is a mistake; and to make good walling, or a good face thereto, will require a different process from any that I have seen published: to detail this would exceed the present limits, but they shall be given, with the models, &c. suffice it here to say, that whatever be the soil or composition, it is a matter of the greatest consequence, that it be put in the mould and perfectly well rammed, in very thin layers: if this be omitted, the best of soil will make very bad walling. So much does this prevail, that I think it the greatest bar to extensively introducing of *pisé*, for if the labour be performed by measure, the workman, for expedition, is

is induced to slight the work, and this fatal imperfection can sometimes only be discovered by the failure of the wall; nor its happening be certainly prevented, but by the constant attendance of an over-looker.

Mr. Farey's description of the experiment made at this place, is correct, except as to its introduction, in which he is under a small mistake. The merit of this, as well as the many other patriotic experiments at Woburn, lies entirely with the same noble personage, the late Duke of Bedford. From what Mr. Eccleston of Lancashire had done, his Grace was convinced of the practicability of making walls of earth in this way; and by his Grace's desire, a foreigner was sent from that gentleman's seat, to make a specimen here. On this specimen, and the mode of doing it, I immediately saw great room for improvement, and, satisfactorily to his Grace, succeeded in effecting the same. The late Mr. Holland then sent persons, to learn the practice here, and also presented a Description of it to the Board of Agriculture; but why therein, the old imperfect mode of performing it, and the clumsy inconvenient moulds (described in the plates of the French work, "*Maison en Pisé*") were copied, appears to me difficult to account for.

The superiority of works performed with my moulds, and implements, and the truth and facility with which they may by any common labourer be used, will, as I trust, fully appear on comparison, either of the moulds or of the work itself.

Your's, &c.

Woburn, ROBERT SALMON.
March 14, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM happy in having submitted to your Magazine the hasty and imperfect query, (No. 165, p. 528,) since it has been the means of producing so valuable a paper upon the subject, from the pen of Mr. Grant (No. 167, p. 5); and I cannot omit this opportunity of thanking him for his communication. However, as he does not seem to determine the

question positively, I trust he will excuse me, if, with deference, I propose a conjecture, which occurred to me upon the perusal of his letter. It may be observed, that none of the comparative adjectives which Mr. Grant enumerates, as requiring to be followed by *to*, instead of *than*, possess the positive state. May not this, then, be the cause why these words are exceptions to the general rule? For when we say, "He is wiser than I," the sentence must be considered as elliptical; and, if expressed in full, I presume, would be, "He is wiser than I am wise." But we cannot say, "He is superior than I," because this word wants the positive state, which would be necessary to be understood, in order to complete the sense. Hence we are obliged to have recourse to another mode of construction, and say, "He is superior to me;" that is, "He is superior with respect to me, or when compared to me."

Former, latter, and elder, too, which do not admit of *than* after them, it is observable, want the regular positive state.

Your's, &c.

W. SINGLETON.

Hanslope, March 11, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE thought proper to solicit a column in your Magazine, to announce the publication of the first number of my New Dictionary of the English Language, because I know of no current so adequate and proper to circulate the information among men of literature, or a fountain so beneficent where criticism, benefactions, direction, and support, could be so facilely obtained by me, during the progress of the work through the press. It is principally for the purpose of receiving this aid, of recommending the introductory Number to the examination of able men, and ascertaining a well-drawn and established plan for conducting the work, that I trouble you with this note: for the Plan of a Dictionary, like the Law of Nations, should be unalterable.

Your's, &c. JOHN PYTCHES.

Groton House, Suffolk,

March 10, 1808.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

IMPROMPTU, TO LORD STRANGFORD.

By MR. PRATT.

BY sober City men, 'tis said,
 The thriving gentlefolk in trade,
 Sworn enemies to wit,
 That *Bards* and all the sing-song Nine,
 Who boast a pedigree divine,
 Are for *this world unfit*.

The moni'd elves, with purse-proud spite,
 Bless their good stars, *they never write*,
 Except to note *the needful* ;
 While Poets, scrawling volumes o'er,
 At once are prodigal and poor,
 Of the *main chance* unheedful.

And if to shillings, pounds, and pence,
 Or business, they make pretence,
 Poets are men of straw !
 Better to join, by way of joke,
 Tiny Tom Thumb with great Lord Coke,
 That giant of the law !

That this is false, I've vouchers plenty,
 And in a minute could count twenty,
 To prove *Trade-sneers* abusive ;
 From ADDISON and AARON HILL,
 To ROSCOE, ROGERS, living still,
 BRIN. SHERIDAN inclusive.

Nay, a Lord Chancellor,* who late
 Was made a pillar of the state,
 Beats all the dunces hollow ;
 For tho' o'er parchments he can plod,
 His bosom labours with the God,
 The *Poet's God*, Apollo !

And who could once more near the heart
 Than Fox the tuneful strain impart,
 While state-affairs were planning ?
 Or who, presenting each in season,
 More sweet can rhyme, or better reason,
 Than Secretary Canning ?

And you, beyond dispute, my lord,
 Another happy proof afford,
 As all the Muses know ;
 The gentle Camoens by your side,
 The double task you well divide,
 Poet and Plenipo.

Your kindred SYDNEY, too, is fired
 By all that talents e'er inspired,
 By all but those called *Stoic* ;
 And tho' the lyre he may not use,
 The brave are loved by every Muse,
 Or tender or heroic !

His ardent mien, empassioned eye,
 Of verse sublime the fire supply,
 His countenance the poem ;
 Whether poetical or no,
 He glows with all the *bard can glow*,
 And looks an Epic poem !

Long may ye both, by flood and field,
 Of peace and war the symbols wield,

* Lord Erskine.

Then to loved Britain come ;
 There bless the isle—ah ! bless'd alone,
 Long may she mark ye for her own,
 Long give the sweets of home !

And health, the choicest boon of Heav'n,
 In bounty large to both be given ;
 For oh ! without its aid,
 The bard forgets his cherub birth,
 The struggling hero sinks to earth,
 And life itself's a shade.

EPITAPH

ON GENERAL WOLFE.

From *Sim's Edition of Mickle's Poems*.

BRITON, approach with awe this hallowed
 shrine ;
 And if a Father's sacred name be thine,
 If thou hast mark'd thy stripling's cheeks to
 glow,
 When war was mentioned, or the Gallic
 foe ;
 If shining arms his infant sports employ,
 And warm his rage—here bring the warlike
 boy.
 Here let him stand, whilst thou, enrapt, shalt
 tell
 How fought the glorious Wolfe,—how glo-
 rious fell !
 Then, when thou mark'st his burning ardours
 rise,
 And all the warrior flashing in his eyes,
 Catch his young hand, and, while he lifts it
 here,
 By Wolfe's great soul the future Wolfe shall
 swear
 Eternal hate against the faithless Gaul—
 Like Wolfe to conquer, or like Wolfe to fall !
 What future Hannibals shall England see,
 Raised and inspired, O gallant Wolfe ! by
 thee.

Translation of the above.

SI tibi sit Natus, supplex delubra, Britanne,
 Intres : si Juvenis vultum calor occupet ;
 Arma
 Si ludo tractet fera ; si, cum Bella ferunter,
 Ingentes animos tollat ; tunc siste, Britanne,
 Hic juvenem ; dices animosus praelia, dices
 Ut cecidit Volfus, Gallosque in morte fuga-
 vit.
 Si furtim in faciem veniet calor, et micet
 ardor
 Martius ex oculis, juvenis celer arripe dex-
 tram,
 Heroumque animos testetur, se arma pa-
 rare
 Æterna in Gallos, Volfumque imitarius ausis !
 Quot quos Hannibales perlæta Britannia cer-
 net,
 Æmula si pubes virtutem, et facta, sequatur
 Volfæ tuam !

TRANSLATION

TRANSLATION OF OVID'S ELEGY.

[*Amor. Lib. III. eleg. 11*]

TO HIS MISTRESS, FROM THE INFLUENCE OF WHOSE CHARMS HE CANNOT SET HIMSELF FREE.

TOO tamely have I borne her cold disdain!

Meek patience flies—from this o'erburthen'd breast

Base love, begone!—I blush to wear the chain

I tugg'd so long, and deem'd my bondage blest!

How I exult the tyrant god to spurn!

Tho' late the desp'rate resolution came—

That grief now heals, which bade my bosom burn,

As bitter drugs allay the fever's flame.

For this so often, driven from her door,

On the cold earth this fainting form reclin'd;

Slave-like for this I linger'd to explore

To whom her heav'n of beauty was resign'd.

Yes! I have watch'd, till from her wanton

arms

The favor'd youth return'd with languid

pace—

Yet worse, the hateful riper of her charms

Has seen, and triumph'd in my foul disgrace.

When did I cease to linger near her wall,

While *be* within enjoy'd each tender tie?

From me her graces grew the theme of all,

And countless thousands came to gaze and

die!

Her vows of falsehood why should I recall,

Even the high gods insulted thro' my wrong?

Why the sly nod within the festive hall,

Or signs, unmasking the mysterious tongue?

Inform'd that she was sick, as swift as wind

I rush'd—to find her sick to me alone!

Such slights, at length, have arm'd my suf-

fering mind,

And where's the fool, will bear what I

have known?

Adorn'd with wreaths, behold my votive sail!

How pleas'd at rest to hear the ocean roar!

Vain girl, no more thy potent arts prevail,

I'm not the easy slave I was before

Ah, why that pang! my spirits are at war,

And Love, and Hate, a doubtful contest

prove—

But Love prevails; cold Reason flies afar,

And Hate itself becomes the friend of Love!

Her manners shock me, while her beauties

charm;

Her form I worship, but her vices shun.

Discordant vows once more my heart alarm,

With or without her, equally undone!

Oh! would her faults were less, or she less

fair;

So ill her actions and her looks agree—

Her actions raise, her looks repel despair—

Devoted wretch! her crimes are dear to thee!

By that first joy, blest type of joys above—

By all those gods who at thy falsehoods

smil'd—

By that sweet face, the idol of my love—

By those bright fatal eyes, which mine be-

guil'd—

Whatever thou may'st be, thou shalt be mine;

While I thy slave, or willing servant prove!

Yet may my bark, before the gale incline—

For kind or adverse—I am bound to Love!

IMPROMPTU

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

In the Obituary of your Magazine for June, you gave some account of Mrs. Knowles; if you think the following Lines sent to her by a clergyman who was then paying his addresses to her, and her Reply, deserving of a place in the Monthly Magazine, they are at your service.

Your's, &c.

Lancaster,

J. B. P. ECCLESTON.

July 1807.

TO LAVINIA,

A QUAKER, RECOMMENDING BAPTISM TO HER.

HARK how the sacred thunder rends the skies!

Repent, and be baptiz'd, Christ's Herald cries;

Repent, and be baptiz'd, consenting Heaven replies.

And can Lavinia unaffected hear This awful message echoing in her ear;

Will my Lavinia unconverted prove Rebel to God, and faithless unto love?

Say, shall a parent's absolute command The mighty voice of God himself with-

stand?

Shall heavenly calls to earthly ties give place And filial fondness frustrate Christian grace?

Must human wit omniscience engage, And Barclay endless war with Jesus wage?

Must each Apostle wave his claim to merit, That Fox may shine first martyr of the spi-

rit?

Must Philip's process be superfluous thought, Because he wash'd the Eunuch he had taught?

Must Paul at Corinth be a babler too, And Peter, when a Baptist, be a Jew?

Must federal rites be metamorphos'd away, And actual homage construed disobey?

Must each adept in Calvary's great school, Be not in meekness, but in fact, a fool?

Such juggling arts may change each part of speech,

Make Water Spirit, and baptize to teach: But if such jargon Jesus represents,

The light, indeed, is lent alone to Saints. Then in the letter double death we find,

And Christ by figure only sav'd mankind.

LAVINIA'S ANSWER.

"Hark how the sacred thunder rends the skies!

Repent, and be baptiz'd, Christ's Herald cries;

Repent, and be baptiz'd, consenting Heaven replies."

The

The Christian heart reveres the solemn
 sound,
 And deeply humbled, treads the sacred
 ground!
 Owns the injunction's undisputed claim,
 Its awful import, and its glorious aim.
 But here a difference mutual zeal excites,
 You plead for outward, we for mental, rites.
 We think the Gospel's hallowed page in-
 spires
 Superior efforts, nor one type requires
 Since no lavations can effectual prove
 The innate stains of nature to remove.
 No mode of words can Heavenly Grace im-
 part
 To an infantile and unconscious heart:
 We hence, as vain and useless, disallow
 The faithless surety and unbinding vow;
 As being shadows which men may observe,
 Yet from the substance in their conduct
 swerve.
 Whilst superstitious rites their time divide,
 They cease to follow virtue as their guide:
 Misled by canons, and the various rules
 Of councils, synods, colleges, and schools.
 Thus might mankind, for some an ample
 field,
 To circumcision's ancient custom yield:
 Or, humbly prostrate in the public street,
 With blind devotion wash each other's feet.
 'Tis thus that holiness to form gives place,
 And solemn trifling frustrates Christian grace.
 In Jordan's pool, well pleas'd, th' Almighty
 saw
 His Son belov'd, submitting to the law:
 But his Apostles through the world he sent,
 With a baptizing power beyond th' element.
 This power does all true ministry attend,
 'Twas promis'd, and will never have an end:

This mighty power his herald did proclaim,
 "He shall baptize you with a holy flame."
 Tho' water was in use, an ancient rite,
 Allow'd the common way to proselyte;
 Yet no dependence plac'd thereon you'll
 see,
 And Paul and Peter in that point agree.
 Thus real Christians, with illumin'd thought,
 View truth unbiass'd, as its author taught.
 No temporary shadows are rever'd,
 Where their immortal substance has appear'd.
 Fox preach'd this doctrine to a seeking age;
 It shines in Barclay's unrefuted page.
 Simple their scheme, no mean self-love they
 knew,
 But freely preach'd without a sordid view;
 With hearts devoted, Gospel truths display'd,
 And scorn'd to make Divinity a trade.
 No juggling arts are us'd, no low disguise,
 O'er obvious texts and sense to tyrannize.
 Discerning truth by its own native light,
 They by its guidance practis'd what was right.
 This state attain'd, external rites no more
 Require observance, as in days of yore.
 'Tis Grace alone, we by experience find,
 Imparts instruction to th' attentive mind;
 Convicts of error, and restrains from sin,
 For what these are it manifests within:
 Each wayward passion by its aid subdu'd,
 The soul's enthron'd in native rectitude:
 Cleans'd from its stains, and sprinkl'd from
 above,
 With pure descendings of attoning love.
 If short of this, redemption we may find,
 Then Christ by figure only sav'd mankind.
 Let this alone my suppliant spirit crave,
 Since but one Lord, one faith, one baptism,
 can save.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

*Original Letter from Arthur Edford
 to Dr. Charlet, relating to the founda-
 tion of a Syriac Professorship in the
 University of Oxford.*

Newton St. Loe, Dec. 11, 1719.

"REVEREND SIR,

"I INTENDED to have given you
 some account of the nature and
 usefulness of the Chaldee and Syriack
 languages; but, since all that I can say,
 and more than can be comprehended in
 a letter, is contained in Mr. Ockley's In-
 troduction to the Oriental Languages, in
 the Appendix to the Polyglott Bible, and
 in the Appendix to Bishop Beveridge's
 Syriack Grammar, I must desire to be ex-
 cused and refer you thither.

"I cannot but highly approve of the
 design of founding a professorship in Ox-
 ford, for the Syriack language; and have
 reason to hope, what I heartily wish, that

the pious and charitable benefactor, who
 promotes the study of that language
 which our blessed Saviour spoke when he
 was on earth, will hear him say, 'Come,
 ye blessed,' at his return from heaven.

"The manner how such a design may
 be made most useful, can be better
 concerted among those who are skilled
 in those studies, in so famous an Univer-
 sity as Oxford is. But since you were
 pleased to desire an account thereof
 from me, I shall, with submission to
 their judgement, give you my thoughts
 thereof.

"I believe that it would be better to
 settle a professor of the Chaldee and Sy-
 riack language, than of the Syriack alone.

"For first: the Chaldee and Syriack
 differing little more than the Ionick and
 Dorick dialects among the Greeks, may
 easily be carried on by the same profes-
 sor;

son; and he who is master of the one, may also, in a few months time, be master of the other.

"Secondly: there being very few books extant in the Syriack language, except the version of the Bible, I cannot suppose that there would be employment enough for a professor in that single study.

"Thirdly: I find a canon in the council of Vienne, under Pope Clement V. which requires, that there should be a professor of Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabick, in the University of Oxford; and should this be settled in such a manner, it answers exactly to the design of that council; and, if the Syriack language is added to it, then the four most useful of the oriental languages will be promoted by professors for that purpose.

"Fourthly: the Chaldee is absolutely necessary, not only for the understanding the Paraphrase on the Bible, but also of the Jewish commentators, the Masorites and the Talmud; so that without it, a student cannot make a much greater proficiency in the Jewish learning than what is contained in the Hebrew Bible.

"Fifthly: A Chaldee lecture will, in my opinion, encourage the oriental studies more than the Syriack alone. The natural method is, to begin with the Hebrew Bible. Now the Bible cannot be read over without some understanding of the Chaldee; because a great part of Daniel and Ezra, and a verse in Jeremiah, is written in that language. This done, a student will be capable of profiting by such a lecture. The affinity of these two languages will be an encouragement to proceed to the third. And every one, who reads the Chaldee in the Hebrew Bible, will be in hopes of such a professorship; which may be a greater encouragement to future industry.

"Lastly: The encouragement of the Chaldee language may be the best means for the conversion of the Jews. The Jews are all skilled in the Hebrew and Chaldee; but they know nothing of the Syriack; and the best arguments against them may be taken from the Chaldee Paraphrase, for which they have a great esteem. Thus may our divines be trained up to confute them from their own authors, and to baffle them with their own weapons. We think it plain, from Scripture, that a time will come when the Jews shall be converted to the Christian faith; and I hope the time is near. Now the same God, who ordains the end, di-

rects to means; and probably such a pious benefactor may be an instrument for such a glorious purpose, and may accordingly hope for the reward (Dan. xii. 3) of those who turn many to righteousness, which is, to shine as the stars for ever and ever.

"As for the times in which such lectures should be read, if I might give my advice, it should be once a week both in term and vacation throughout the year, the holidays, Christmas, Lent, Easter and Witsunside, excepted; and that the lectures should be alternately for each month in the year, one month for Chaldee and another for Syriack. Thus all who come to keep the Easter and Act terms, might hear lectures for both languages. And as the Hebrew lectures are appointed to be read in term time, and the Arabick in the vacation, so there might be two lectures at least weekly in the oriental studies throughout the year, excepting the times before-mentioned.

"I am, reverend Sir,

"Your most humble

"and affectionate Servant,

"ARTHUR BEDFORD.

REMARKABLE EXTRACT FROM THE PARISH REGISTER OF EAST DOWN, IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

"In the death of Agnès and Johan Payne, buried both Feb. 1. 1560, is one thing worthy recording diligently to be noted. The elder sister, called Agnes, being very sicke unto the death, speechless and as was thought past hope of speaking, after she had lyen about twenty-four hours without speech, at last, upon a sudden, cryed out to her sister to make herself ready, and to come with her: her sister Johan, being abroad about other business, was called for; who being come to her sicke sister, demanding how she did, she very lowd and earnestly bad her sister make her ready, she staid for her, and could not go without her; within half an hour after, Johan was taken very sicke, which encreasing all the night upon her, her other sister still calling her to come away, in the morning they both departed this wretched world together.

"Testified by divers ould and honest persons yet livinge, which I have myself heard their father, whilst he was alive, report.

ARTHUR POLLARD, Vicar.

HEN. HOMEWOOD, } Churchwardens,
JN. PUPP, }

AULUS

AULUS GELLIUS.

The first edition of the *Attic Nights* of Aulus Gellius is extremely rare. It was printed at Rome, in the house of Peter de Maximis, 1469. A discourse, in the form of a letter, from Andrea, afterwards Bishop of Aleria, to Pope Paul II. is prefixed. A copy of the work sold in 1792, in France, for 1760 livres. The Duc de la Vallière's, in 1784, brought only 1130 livres. The subsequent editions in the fifteenth century were,

fol.	Rome	1472
—	—	1474
—	Venice	1472
—	—	1477
—	—	1486
—	—	1491
—	—	1493
—	—	1494
—	—	1496
—	—	1497
—	—	1500
—	Brescia	1485

Aulus Gellius lived at Athens about the hundred and thirtieth year of the vulgar æra, under the Emperor Adrian. His twenty books of *Attic Nights* contain many fragments of ancient authors whose works have perished. They are on that account principally valuable.

BALBI.

Fratrīs Johannis (Balbi) de Janua Ordinīs fratrum prædicatōrum, Summa quæ vocatur Catholicon. Mogunt, per Johannē Fust et Petrum Schoeffer de Gernsheim. anno 1460. fol.

A vellum copy of this curious work was sold out of the Duc de la Vallière's Library, in 1784, for no less than 2001 livres. The copies on paper also are in request. Of these, the Duc de la Vallière's sold for 975 livres 19s. and another at the sale of the Arvenna library, for 1505 livres.

The principal editions of the *Catholicon*, during the remainder of the fifteenth century, were

fol.	Elteville	1467
—	Ausbourg	1469
—	Mayence	1447
—	Nuremb.	1483
—	Venice	1483
—	Nuremb.	1486
—	Venice	1487
—	Lyons	1489
—	Venice	1490
—	—	1492
—	Lyons	1493
—	Venice	1495
—	Lyons	1496
—	Venice	1497

fol.	Paris	1499
—	Rouen	1499
—	Lyons	1500

Balbi was a Benedictine of the thirteenth century.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

There is a curious anecdote in Melville's "*Memoirs*" concerning Elizabeth, when Queen, being surprised behind the tapestry by Lord Hunsdon, while she was playing on her virginal. Her Majesty, I know not whether in a fit of royal prudery, or of royal coquetry; suddenly rose from the instrument and offered to strike his lordship; declaring "that she was not used to play before men, but when she was solitary to shun melancholy." (*Mem. Lond.* 1752, p. 99.) Leland applauds the skill of Elizabeth, both in playing and singing. (*Encom.* p. 59, p. 125, edit. Hearne).

Aut quid commemorem quos tu testudine sumpta

Concentus referas mellifluosque modos?

See Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry vol. II. p. 393.

LIST OF THE SEVERAL BATTLES FOUGHT BETWEEN THE HOUSES OF YORK AND LANCASTER.

1. The battle of St. Albans, between Richard Duke of York and King Henry; in which the latter was defeated and made prisoner: 23d of May 1455.

2. The Battle of Blore Heath (in Shropshire), between Richard Earl of Salisbury (for York) and James Lord Audley (for Lancaster); in which the latter was defeated and slain: 23d September, 1459.

3. The battle of Northampton, between the Earls of March and Warwick and King Henry, in which the King was again defeated and made prisoner: 10th July, 1460.

4. The battle of Wakefield, between Richard Duke of York and Queen Margaret; in which the former was defeated and slain: 30th December, 1460.

5. The battle of Mortimer's Cross, between Edward Duke of York and Jasper Earl of Pembroke; in which the latter was defeated: 1460.

6. The (second) battle of St. Albans, between Queen Margaret and the Earl of Warwick; in which the latter was defeated: (Shrove Tuesday) 17th of Feb. 1460.

7. The action of Ferry-bridge, between the Lord Clifford (for Lancaster) and the Lord Fitzwater (for York); in which the latter was surprised and killed: 28th March, 1461.

8. The battle of Towton, between King

King Edward and King Henry; in which the latter was defeated, and 36,000 were slain: (Palm Sunday eve) 29th March, 1461.

9. The battle of Hedgeley-Moor (in Northumberland), between the Lord Montacute (for York) and the Lords Hungerford and Roos, Sir Ralph Percy, and others (for Lancaster); in which the Lancastrians were defeated, and Percy slain: 25th April, 1463.

10. The battle of Hexham, between the Lord Montacute and King Henry; in which the latter was defeated: 15th May, 1463.

11. The battle of Hedgecote (Banbury or Cotswold), between the Earl of

Pembroke (for King Edward) and the Lords Fitzhugh and Latimer, and Sir John Conyers (for the Earl of Warwick, on the part of Lancaster), in which the former was defeated: 29th July, 1469.

12. The battle of Stamford (Losecoat-field), between Sir Robert Wells (for Warwick) and King Edward; in which the former was defeated: 1469.

13. The battle of Barnet, between King Edward and the Earl of Warwick; in which the latter was defeated and slain: (Easter Sunday) 14th April, 1471.

14. The battle of Tewksbury, between King Edward and Queen Margaret, in which the latter was defeated, and made prisoner: 3d May, 1471.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE LATE DR. GREGORY.

IT is a trite remark, that the life of men of letters is commonly unmarked by events; that their history is comprized in their works; that it alone remains to the biographer to elucidate the page which has drawn their names from obscurity, and shall preserve them from oblivion. An author, like a visionary, dwells in an ideal world; and it is scarcely possible to develope to other minds the vague plans, the desultory speculations, impalpable objects of pursuit, which to himself may supply such sources of lively interest, as to leave no vacuum in a monotonous existence. But however destitute of materials for entertainment, the memoirs of a literary character whose last labour is closed, cannot but afford a melancholy satisfaction to those who are conversant with his works, or familiar with his name. When we perceive a blank in that circle whence we have been accustomed to receive instruction or amusement, we become anxious to learn all that can be known concerning the mind, of whose operations we are no longer permitted to judge, in whose energies and feelings we had intimately participated; but which now perceives, reflects, combines, *for us no more*. These reflections are painfully suggested by the recent loss of Dr. Gregory, who has been snatched from us so suddenly as equally to excite feelings of mournful surprise and tender commiseration. The following succinct account, drawn from an authentic source, will sufficiently evince his claims to the respect and gratitude of society:—

Dr. Gregory traced his origin to a very respectable family derived from Scotland.

The branch of which he was a descendant settled in Ireland. His father, who was an elegant scholar, was in the church, but obtained no higher preferment than the living of Edermine, and the dignity of Prebendary of Ferns. He died when the subject of these memoirs was but twelve years of age. In consequence of this event, his mother, who was a native of Lancashire, removed to Liverpool, where she placed her son in a school, which was superintended by an excellent mathematician, whose name was Holden. Under him his progress was commensurate with his diligence, and such was his ardour, that he often dedicated to study two thirds of his time. His indefatigable spirit provoked the emulation of his school-fellows, and extorted the praises of his master; but his mother, who had hoped to direct his views to trade, was scarcely consoled by his brilliant success for the failure of her expectations. Convinced at length of his invincible repugnance to her plan, she cheerfully acquiesced in his choice of the clerical profession, which appeared to him most congenial to his literary pursuits. He was not, however, too much absorbed by the classics to overlook the importance of other sources of improvement. He passed two years in Edinburgh, where he made the mathematical and physical sciences his great object of attainment. On his return to Liverpool he took orders; and in 1778, was ordained to the curacy of Liverpool, the laborious duties of which he continued to perform as long as he resided in that place. His education, though not desultory, had been irregular; and he was obviously more indebted to the powerful efforts of his

his own vigorous intellect, than to care or cultivation. Accustomed to task himself, in his own mind he had found the master, the lecturer, and the college. He watched for instruction: he never suffered an opportunity of acquiring information to escape; and the habits of vigilance and accuracy which insensibly he was thus led to form, were more valuable than any he could have drawn from academic rules or scholastic discipline.

The first stage of literary existence is, it is well known, consumed in doubts and perplexities, the anticipation of difficulties, the experience of disappointment—in exploring the avenues to fame, or attempting the passes of fortune. In addition to such impediments as are incidental to all young writers, Dr. Gregory experienced another in his extreme versatility;—his first bias was to poetry. Some of his poems were published; and many remain in the possession of his friends. He contributed to a periodical work published at Liverpool, some miscellaneous essays, in which he exposed the inhumanity and impolicy of the slave-trade; and as these tracts were prior to Mr. Clarkson's work, they must have preceded the numerous able compositions in prose and verse, which the cause of humanity has since produced. It is pleasing to observe in a young ingenuous mind that amplitude of benevolence which appropriates to itself not only the concerns of some few human beings, but the best interests of the whole human race. It is equally pleasing, and far more rare, to discover that the same mind, when matured by time and experience, is still capable of sympathizing with its former feelings, and that its philanthropy has not been dissipated in passing over a larger track of existence. After an interval of thirty years, it was a source of joyful exultation to Dr. Gregory, to witness the termination of a traffic which he had uniformly reprobated, and which, as far as his influence extended, he had laboured to abolish.

In 1782, on his removal to London, he was appointed curate of Cripplegate. Three years after, he became better known by the publication of a volume of Essays. The success of this work occasioned a demand for two subsequent editions.* In addition to his literary reputa-

* In this volume the author introduced his opinions on the Slave-trade. The following extract evinces that he not only condemned its inhumanity but its impolicy.

"There is a public and a private avarice: nor would it be difficult to prove that the former is by far the more dangerous vice.

tion, Dr. G. had now attained, in his clerical functions, much celebrity. From this popularity, though he derived little emolument, he could not on some occasions fail to receive heart-felt pleasure. The curacy of Cripplegate, in consequence of the heavy duties attached to it, he had been compelled to resign; but in 1785 he was recalled to this church, by the earnest wishes of his congregation, who unanimously elected him their morning-preacher. At the same time he officiated at St. Luke's, Botolph-lane; delivered lectures at the Asylum, and weekly lectures at St. Antholin's. In 1789, he published his Translation of Louth's Lectures on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews.

The paucity of good translations is a common subject of complaint, and no small part of the corruptions and innovations which have crept into our language, may be fairly traced to this circumstance. Those who would be adequate to the task, are not easily induced to undertake it; nor does the present state of literature hold out sufficient motives of interest to counteract the repugnance which men, conscious of a capacity to think for themselves, must inevitably feel in transcribing the thoughts of others. To this remark, the translation of Louth affords a striking exception. The author who writes in a dead language, seems to impose on his offspring the hard condition of an alien, *privation* and *obscurity*: it is rendered incapable of popular suffrage, and its influence is necessarily restricted to the scholastic circle. In this predicament was the bishop's work, till it was naturalized to our language; and by

An administration which shall disgrace the cabinet by the parsimony of the counting-house, which shall guard with a suspicious eye the expenditure of fractions, and endeavour not to improve the virtue and magnanimity, but merely to increase the riches of the nation; such an administration is neither suited to the temper, the situation, or even the civil constitution of Britain. It was not the tame and selfish policy of a Wolsey, a Villiers, or a Walpole, that gave consequence, power, and prosperity, to this kingdom—it was the deep forecast of a Burleigh, the enlarged patriotism of a Vane, and the enterprize of a Chatham. Under the contemptible influence of Machiavelian politics, should our riches increase, they will increase only to corrupt, to injure, and to overwhelm us. Should our commerce extend, it will be a commerce not to benefit, but to debilitate the nation—to enrich individuals, while the public is oppressed. Should our military power apparently flourish, it will be a power not to defend but to exterminate public liberty."

Vide Essays Historical and Moral.

Dr.

Dr. Gregory invested with unequivocal claims to admiration.

In 1789, shortly after his marriage with Miss Nunnes, Dr. Gregory canvassed for the office of chaplain to the Asylum, which he lost by one vote, more from the too sanguine confidence of his friends, than from want of support. In the evening of the same day, with that dignified self-possession which never forsook him, he preached at St. Antholin's, extempore, from the text, "Put thy trust in the Lord, and he shall yet give thee the desires of thine heart." A volume of Sermons, previously published by him, was re-edited this year; also the Life of Chatterton, for whose fate he felt the most sincere commiseration. The union of penury and genius, was ever the object of his tenderest compassion, and indigent merit never failed to engage his friendship. The four following years formed the most active part of his life. He conducted a critical work of deserved celebrity, and was connected with several publications of various kinds. Yet amidst all these cares and avocations, he published his Church History, a new Translation of Telemachus, and the Economy of Nature. This work, the design of which is happily explained by its title, might have been suggested to his mind by two French books, the *Spectacle de la Nature*, and the *Contemplations de la Nature*; but these authors, independent of the errors which are now to be detected in them, are too much encumbered with sentiment and description, to be capable of affording solid instruction. Science is founded on abstract truth; nor is the imagination the medium through which its principles should be conveyed to the mind.

It would be as easy to inspire the knowledge of tactics from martial music, as to infuse real knowledge by presenting agreeable pictures to the fancy. The Economy of Nature was intended to supply the elemental parts of physical science. Its success was such, that a third edition of it was published in 1804. In that year, through the interest of Mr. Addington, now Lord Sidmouth, Dr. Gregory was presented by his Majesty to the living of Westham, in Essex. Previous to this, various marks of literary distinction had been conferred on him; honours which bestow not reputation, but attach to it; and are valuable only as they attest the respect which public opinion pays to acknowledged merit. He had previously obtained from the bishop of London, a small prebendary in the cathedral of St. Paul's, which he resigned on being preferred to the rectory of Stapleford, in Herts, by the same hand.

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In his retreat from the metropolis, he found leisure to superintend the progress of an Encyclopædia of Arts and Sciences. Of such works the utility is obvious. They have long been popular, and the sanction of opinion is confirmed by constant experience.

The Encyclopædia, of which Dr. Gregory was the conductor, exhibits the largest mass of knowledge in the most portable form of any extant; an advantage which it has derived from his luminous arrangement, the acuteness of his discrimination, and the rectitude of his judgment. On dismissing this task, he employed himself in revising and correcting a volume of Lectures on Chemistry. His next labour was the revision of two volumes of Letters on Literature and Taste, which are now in the press: but this labour was destined to be his last. Although he had not long passed the meridian of life, he was insensibly sinking into decay: yet so silent and so insidious was the approach of death, that no alarming symptoms were perceived; and till within a month of his dissolution, no danger was apprehended. Even then, when the agonizing suspicion was excited, the cloud seemed to pass over; his family and friends were persuaded of his returning health, and he himself felt so much better, as to be able to resume his sacred duty, which he had reluctantly ceased to perform for two previous Sundays. But this gleam of sunshine served only to render the approaching night more dark; the medical gentlemen who attended him, attributed his decease not to any particular malady, but to an entire dissolution of the machine. Every part at once refused to perform its functions. Medicines were prescribed, and remedies administered, in vain; and his sorrowing family and friends have at least the consolation of believing, that it was a stroke no human art could avert.

He expired on the evening of Saturday, the 12th of March, and was buried in his parochial church of Westham, on Monday the 21st.

To his family and friends his loss is irreparable; and a dreary blank will long be felt in the place of his residence, where he was generally respected and beloved. Dr. Gregory had always possessed talents for the pulpit; but it was, perhaps, more by his unaffected earnestness, and the fervour of his own devotion, than even the persuasive tones of his voice, that he drew to him the hearts of his hearers. He often preached extempore, a practice both easy and familiar to him, from the copiousness of his language, and an habitual promptitude

itude in selection and arrangement. When he entered the pulpit, the composed seriousness of his aspect, the mild sedateness of his demeanour, impressed on his audience an involuntary feeling of reverence and solemnity. His enunciation was slow and clear: his periods were musical, but not always sufficiently varied. There was in his look and manner an expression of sincerity, of deep interest, and intense solicitude, of zeal abstracted from vehemence, which attested his own conviction of the sacred truths he should inculcate, and irresistibly enforced on every mind, a disposition to religious meditation; his discourses were generally plain and practical; he deprecated controversy, convinced that the proper object of a Christian teacher, was, not to rouse the understanding, but to touch the heart.

The style of his printed and manuscript sermons is elegant and correct; and occasionally they contain passages invested with all the graces of imagination, and breathing the very soul of eloquence. The inhabitants of his parish he regarded as members of his family; many of them he classed with his friends. It was contrary to his nature to consider any of them as strangers.

His devotion to literature prevented not his participation in active scenes and pursuits. He was no solitary student, seceding from the cares or duties of life. His avidity for information had rendered him familiar with every subject; and seldom was any submitted to his observation which he was not competent to elucidate. By its versatility his conversation was rendered generally acceptable. He had stores of knowledge and thought, not only for a small literary sect, but every social circle. No man ever possessed more completely the faculties of enjoyment. His element was happiness: he found it in his books: he welcomed it in his friend: he even drew it from his pen. The pursuits of philosophy, the embellishments of literature, the exhibitions of art, the scenes of nature, all successively administered to him sensations of delight. This elastic temperament he owed equally to the sweetness of his temper, and that firmness of mind which repels anxieties and regrets. With a manly affiance in his own strength, he measured the difficulties which impeded success; and when he failed to achieve his end, retired with submission, but without despondence. A stranger to malevolence, and all the littlenesses of pride and envy that engender it, his heart was formed for expansive affection, and no

one could shew him the least kindness without securing from him such a feeling of regard and gratitude as almost to prevent his seeing in them the possibility of defect. From the public he has well deserved the tribute of regret. It has been long the depositary of his labours, it is now entrusted with the name he had purchased, (the produce of his life,) as a polite scholar, and moral writer, as one who had disseminated science and diffused a spirit of true philosophy. To its use are appropriated the fruits of his vigorous intellect, his rich extent of knowledge, his comprehensive understanding, and, whether natural or acquired, all his mental wealth. But they who have known him as a husband and a father, whose experience can attest the purity of his morals, and the integrity of his conduct; they who have witnessed his exertion in the cause of humanity, his tenderness for the distresses of penury; who have seen him diffusing happiness through the domestic circle, and by social instinct, have caught from him the spirit of enjoyment, these to whom celebrity appears trivial, and eulogy superfluous, forget the scholar, the writer, the lover of letters, and of science, to deplore the friend, to remember the man.

Respecting the literary labours of Dr. Gregory, it would be difficult to form an estimate. He published as many works anonymously as with his name. His facility in composition was such, as to those who did not know him, might seem incredible. His style flows with ease and amenity of true English purity, without pretension, without ostentation, plain and perspicuous, yet copious and varied, it seemed to harmonize with the character of the writer.

He had projected various works, some of which would have possessed sufficient dignity to engage all his powers of mind. In the earlier part of life, his taste had been sacrificed to views of usefulness and independence. He had often written when he must have had to combat with repugnance, and to force on himself the conviction that circumstances controul choice. The time was now arrived when he might be permitted to write for himself; to render his pen the delight and honour of his declining years: but all these hopes vanished in a moment. From the commencement of his illness, he was impressed with a presage of his fate; and submitted to it with manly fortitude and placid resignation. His death was that of the Christian, who cheerfully surrenders this mortal being with the assured hope of an immortal existence.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MARCH.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, **FREE of EXPENCE**.

AGRICULTURE.

THE Profitable Planter, a Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Planting; by William Pontey, Nurseryman. 9s. boards.

ARCHITECTURE.

A Series of Designs for Villas and Country Houses; by C. A. Busby, Archt. 1l. 5s.

A Collection of Designs for Modern Decorations, suitable to Parlours, Dining, and Drawing-rooms, Ceilings, Chimney pieces, Folding-doors, Balconies, Varandas, &c. &c. by C. A. Busby, Archt. 1l. 11s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of George Washington; by David Ramsay, M.D. 9s.

Memoirs of the Public Life of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox; by R. Fell. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Authentic Memoirs of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. 3 vols. 24s.

An Essay on the Life and Writings of Mr. Abraham Booth, late Pastor of the Baptist Church in Little Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields; by W. Jones. 8vo. 4s.

DRAMA.

Begone, Dull Care, a Comedy in five Acts; by Frederic Reynolds, Esq. 2s. 6d.

The Blind Boy, a Melo-Drama, in two Acts. 2s.

The Heir at Law, a Comedy in five Acts; by George Colman, Esq. 2s. 6d.

The Surrender of Calais; by George Colman, Esq. 2s. 6d.

The Battle of Hexham; by George Colman, Esq. 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

Philosophy for Youth, or Scientific Tutor, being the young Natural Philosopher's useful Companion. To which are prefixed Exercises in Elocution; by William Perry. 12s.

A Catechism compiled from the Book of Common Prayer; by William Buckle, A.M. 2s. On Fine Paper, 3s.

A Vocabulary, English and Greek, arranged systematically; by Nathaniel Howard. 3s. bound.

The New Pantheon, or an Introduction to the Mythology of the Ancients, in Question and Answer; by W. J. Hort. 4s.

Extracts from Mrs. Piozzi's Retrospection, selected for the Use of Young Persons; by a Lady. Foolsap 8vo. 1s.

A Dissertation on Metrical Pauses, and the due Construction and proper Manner of reading Latin Heroic Verse. 2s. sewed.

LAW.

On the Poor Laws of England; the Opinions of various Writers stated and considered,

with proposed Amendments, to give effect to the present Laws and to the Views of the Government; by the Rev. James Willis, Vicar of Sopley, and one of the Magistrates for the County of Southampton. 3s.

The Prerogative of the Bar discussed, or its Licentiousness exposed, in a Letter to W. Garrow, Esq.; by Thomas Hague, 3s.

A Letter to Mr. Thomas Hague, containing some Critical Remarks on his Letter to Wm. Garrow, Esq. 1s.

An Abridgment of the Law of Nisi Prius; containing the Decisions down to Trinity Term, 1807; by Wm. Selwyn, jun. Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister. Part III. 10s. 6d.

The Principles and Law of Tithing, illustrated by References to the most leading and recent Tithe Cases; by F. Plowden, Esq. Barrister. Royal 8vo. 16s.

A Treatise on the Law of Distresses; by James Bradley, of Lincoln's-Inn. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

Reports of Cases argued and ruled at Nisi Prius, in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, from Michaelmas Term, 48 George III. 1807, to Hilary Term, 48 Geo. III. 1808; by John Campbell, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq. Vol. I. Part I. 6s.

MEDICINE.

Remarks on the Purulent Ophthalmia, which has lately been Epidemical in this Country; by James Ware, Surgeon, F.R.S. 2s. sewed.

A Practical Treatise on the Radix Rhatanyæ, or Rhatany Root; to which are added, Directions for the Use of the Phosphate and Oxyphosphate of Iron in Cancerous Affections; by Richard Reece, M.D. 2s.

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The Muscular Motions of the Human Body; by John Barclay, M.D. Lecturer on Anatomy. 8vo. 12s.

The Principles of Surgery; by John Bell, Surgeon. Vol. III. Royal 4to. 2l. 2s.

MILITARY.

A correct and well-authenticated Account of the Surrender of Copenhagen; by an Officer employed in the British Service.

A Memoir on the National Defence; by J. F. Birch, Captain of the Royal Engineers. 3s.

Statements relating to Measures adopted during the present War, for the Augmentation

tion of the Military Force of the Country, previous to the Introduction of the System of Recruiting for Service during a Term of Years. 1s.

Suggestions for enrolling and training 500,000 Men, for rendering the Militia complete, providing an Augmentation of 20,000 Men for the Line, and raising the Supplies for the total Expenditure; with a comparative View of the existing and preceding Systems of our Military Establishment; by Samuel Bridge, on the Half Pay as Captain of the 82d Regiment. 2s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Observations on Seduction, and the evil Consequences attending it; by Mary Smith, a Penitent, late of the Magdalen Hospital. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

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JAMES DAY'S (WHITECHAPEL), *for a Method of making Spruce, or Dantzic Spruce.*

THIS spruce is made after the following manner: two bushels of fine wheat, five of barley, and three of rye, are to be thoroughly dried by means of a kiln or otherwise, and then to be ground. In this state it is to be mixed with three hundred gallons of water, and boiled. After a sufficient boiling and straining, five hundred pounds of molasses properly prepared, three pints of pure turpentine, and five pounds of bark, are to be used with the liquor, and the whole is to be fermented with yeast or the grounds of porter. Spruce made according to the specification before us, and of which we have given a brief outline, is said to be excellent when taken internally for the cure of sprains, &c. as well as adapted for common beverage.

MR LOUIS CARON'S (LATE OF THE CITY OF PARIS), *for a New Mode of manufacturing Perukes, and for a Machine for measuring the Head, &c. for Perukes.*

This gentleman proposes, instead of the use of hair, to interweave with the hair, silk, in the proportion of two or three or more hairs, to one of silk. The mode of weaving, is to be similar to that made use of in the manufacture of silk or gauze. In the specification are given exact directions as to the best method of working, and how iron wire is to be introduced to order to make the wig sit close to the head in all its parts: for the same purpose directions are given for weaving the part which is to be a substitute for the ribbon, usually attached to it as a border, in order to make it fit. For the particulars of these we must refer to the specification itself, and also for a more minute account of the machine for measuring the head: observing, however, that this instrument consists of a box, in which are two brass frames properly drilled to admit of nearly two hundred moveable wires, which, when placed on the head, project and mark the box, and from these marks the exact figure of the skull is to be taken.

MR. WILLIAM CHAPMAN'S (NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE), *for a Method of reducing the Wear of Ropes, used in drawing Coals, &c. from Pits.*

This invention must, if applicable to

the extent of the wishes of the patentee, be of the utmost importance in the neighbourhood of his own residence; it being, according to his own account, of chief utility where great quantities are to be drawn from deep pits in a short time, and where the aid of steam-engines is required. The methods made use of are, first, the reducing the shock arising from suddenly putting the basket or tub of coals in motion, and diminishing the effect of any other shocks which may be received during the ascent or descent of the coals; and secondly, in causing the rope to wear more equally throughout from end to end, preventing its fibres from being torn, or deprived of their elasticity, by the rope being kept in full stretch round the winding barrel, after ceasing to suspend the weight raised. In deep coal-mines, baskets containing eight hundred weight of coals, are drawn up with a mean velocity, exceeding ten feet per second: the first lifting is almost instantaneous; the shock is accordingly considerable in starting the loaded basket, and also when it chances to strike underneath the light one, which from its size and mode of manufacture generally weighs about two hundred pounds; consequently as they approach each other with a velocity frequently exceeding twenty feet per second, the shocks they give by striking each other, shorten the duration of the ropes.

The remedy proposed, is to cause the pulleys over which the rope passes immediately above the pit, or any pulley in the approach to it, to recede and slack out the rope on its receiving increased tensions, and to return when the tension is lessened: this is performed by suspending them on any thing elastic, either of metal or wood; or they may be counterpoised by a weight on a spiral, or by a series of weights capable of resisting the varying pressure on the pulley, and of giving way or receding on receiving a sudden impulse, so as to divide and reduce the effect of a shock, or the spring and weights may be combined in these and other instances.

Another method of reducing the shock, is to give motion to the rope-wheel or barrel, by the intervention of strong springs, either by the axis being in two parts connected by springs and coupling bar, or by the wheel or barrel turning on an axis, and being held by springs fixed

to it, which on any sudden shock, will suffer the wheel momentarily to have its motion retarded, or to move through a lesser arc of a circle than the axis, which follows the uniform motion of the engine.

Mr. Chapman's method of causing ropes to wear more equally differs from the common method, in which two separate ropes attached to the rope-barrel pass, each of them, over a pulley, one winding upon the rope-barrel whilst the other is unwinding from it; instead of which, he passes the two ends of the same rope over its separate pulley, so that one end is at the top, whilst the other is at the bottom of the pit; and the loop of the rope going to and from the pit over the two pullies, is passed over a grooved wheel, or round a rope-barrel, so that when at work, no part of the rope is stationary on the wheel or barrel. The mode of executing this invention is fully described in the specification, and illustrated with drawings.

MR. JOHN PHILLIPS'S (STONE-HOUSE, DEVON), for *Improvements in the Construction of Tinder-boxes.*

To this tinder-box are attached upright wires, on which a lanthorn, lamp, &c. may be made to slide up and down, so as to suit the size of the candle to be burnt; or as it burns, the lanthorn may be brought closer to the box. The singularity of the invention, as a tinder-box, is, that the steel is attached to the damper, and it should seem that the patentee relied more upon his machine as a lamp or lanthorn, than upon its advantages as a mere tinder-box, notwithstanding the title. The whole may be formed of different shapes; of those represented in the figures, one is very similar in appearance to a common microscope, that draws out for the sake of obtaining a proper focus. By means of these figures, an observer will obtain a clear idea of the novelty of the invention, and we shall, as nearly as may be, detail the advantages to be derived from it, as described by Mr. P. 1. As a tinder-box, the steel will be always at hand; and having a transparent screen attached to it, renders it fit for the pocket. 2. It answers

and any thing may be heated on it, while the transparent screen at the same time gives out all the light of the candle to the room. 3. As a lanthorn, more than three times the length of any candle can be burned therein than can in any other of the same length, nor will a bit of candle be wasted, as in this it will burn and give proper light till nothing but the snuff or wick remain. 4. As a fire-preventing candlestick, all danger is avoided of sparks flying from the candle; hence it becomes a desirable article for shipping, warehouses, bed-rooms, &c. where a candle or lamp is used.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS'S, for a new Mode of covering Carriages.

To answer the terms of this invention, a moveable frame is constructed, capable of being disposed between grooves, or within a cell in the body of the carriage, and of being drawn up by one or more straps or webs, so disposed as to act nearly in the manner adopted with regard to the glasses or blinds of carriages. If the materials of the frame are inflexible, the form must be such as to be capable of mathematical description about a real or imaginary axis, that is, of a spherical, cylindrical, or other such figure. The frame is made of a proper magnitude, with ends or sides, so as to cover either part or the whole of the carriage, and so fitted with stops, &c. as to be easily drawn out of the grooves, in any quantity, and there fixed. In other cases, when the materials of the cover are not inflexible, it is made of small rods, bars, or pieces of wood or metal, and joined sideways, as has been long done in the covers of writing-tables. In this kind of structure, the cells or grooves do not require a figure referable to the axis before mentioned, because the cover may be disposed in various kinds of receptacles. In other cases the cover may be made of cloth or other flexible material: in every case, in which the said cover is, or shall be made of materials more or less flexible, certain leaders or supports are required, to render it firm and retain it securely in its place when in use. This invention is applicable to all kinds of carriages or vehicles for conveyance, either by land or water.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

M. LAPLACE lately read a memoir on the apparent attraction and repulsion of small bodies swimming on the surface of fluids.

In this theory of capillary action, M. Laplace had submitted to analysis the attraction which takes place between two vertical and two parallel planes, nearly brought in contact with each other, and having their inferior extremities plunged into a fluid. He demonstrated that, if they were composed of the same material, this action tended to make them approach each other, whether these planes lay on the surface of the fluid, as when plates of ivory are plunged into water, or whether they sunk, as plates of laminated talc, having an unctuous touch, which prevents them from becoming moistened. Each plane experiences then towards the other, a pressure equal to the weight of a parallelopiped of the same fluid, of which the height will be the half sum of the elevations above the level, or of the sinkings below it, of the extreme points of contact, of the exterior and interior surfaces, of the fluid with the plane, and of which the base will form that part of the plane comprehended between the two horizontal lines running through these points. This theorem contains the true cause of the apparent attraction between bodies swimming on the surface of a fluid, when it is elevated or sunk near them. But experiments have shewn that bodies repel each other when the fluid is elevated towards the one while that it sinks towards the other.

M. Laplace having applied his analysis to these repulsions, was led to the following results, which must prove interesting to the geometrician, and complete the theory of capillary action.

If we always suppose that bodies, are vertical and parallel planes, the section of the surface of the fluid comprised between them, by a plane vertical and perpendicular to these planes, has a point of inflection, while they remain at the distance of some centimetres from each other. In proportion as they approach, the point of inflection approaches from the plane near to which the fluid sinks, if the sinking of the fluid in contact with the exterior of this plane, is less than the elevation of the fluid in contact with the exterior of the other plane. In the contrary case, the point of inflection ap-

proaches from this last plane. This point is always on a level with the fluid in the vase into which the planes are plunged. The elevation and sinking of the fluid in contact with these planes, are less at the interior than the exterior. In this case the two planes repel each other. As they approach, the repulsion still continues, while the point of inflection remains. This point terminates at length by coinciding with one of the planes. The repulsion still, however, continues even beyond this point; but on the planes continuing to approach it, ceases, and is ultimately converted into attraction. At this instant, the fluid is equally elevated at the interior and exterior of the plane susceptible of being moistened; it is as much elevated above the level of the interior of the plane, as it is sunk below the exterior. Thus the repulsion is changed into attraction in the same instant in both the planes. On their near approach they attract each other, and unite by an accelerated motion. These planes thus display the remarkable phenomenon of an attraction at very small distances, which becomes changed into repulsion beyond a certain point; a phenomenon which is also exhibited in the inflection of light, near the surface of bodies, as well as by electric and magnetic attractions. There is, however, one case in which the planes repel each other, however small may be their mutual distance, and that is when the fluid sinks near to one of them, as much as it is elevated near to the other. Then the surface of the fluid has a constant inflection in the middle of the interval which separates them.

The integration of the differential equation of this surface depends in general on the rectification of the conic sections, and consequently it is impossible to obtain for it finite terms. But this becomes practicable when the planes reach that point where repulsion is converted into attraction; then this distance can be ascertained from the elevation and sinking of the fluid at the exterior of the planes. We find also that it is infinite, if the fluid sinks only a little at the exterior of the plane which is not susceptible of being moistened; whence it follows that in this case the two planes, cease to repel each other. This, however, can still take place, even when the fluid sinks sensibly at the exterior of this last plane generally

if the fraction maintains the fluid a little more elevated at the interior of the plane, which would not be the case, if this cause existed not; a similar effect is daily observed in the descent of the barometer. It is farther evident from this analysis, that when the surface of the plane susceptible of imbibing moisture becomes wet, the two planes begin to attract each other more rapidly and at a greater distance than before. It is then not true, in general, that two planes, the one susceptible, and the other not, of imbibing moisture always repel each other. It happens in this case, as with two globes charged with the same kind of electricity, yet which nevertheless attract each other, when the respective intensities of their electricities, and their distances are properly varied.

It is easy by means of the two following theorems, to measure the tendency which the planes have towards each other, as well as their mutual repulsion.

Whatever may be the substances of which the planes are formed, the tendency of each towards the other, is equal to the weight of a parallelopiped of the fluid, the height of which gives the elevation above the level of the extreme points of contact of the fluid with the interior plane, excepting that elevation to the exterior, of which the depth is the half sum of these elevations, and of which the width is that of the plane in a horizontal direction. We must assume the negative elevation, when it becomes changed by sinking below the level. If the product of the three preceding dimensions be negative, the tendency becomes repulsive.

When the planes are near to each other, the elevation of the fluid between them, is in the inverse proportion of their mutual distance, and it is equal to the half sum of the elevations which would occur, if we at first assume that the two planes are formed of the same substance. We ought here to remark, that we must assume the negative elevation at the time it becomes changed by sinking.

It is evident from these theorems, that in general the repulsive is much weaker than the attractive force, which is exhibited when the planes approach very near, and are carried towards each other by an accelerated motion. In this case, the elevation of the fluid between the planes is very great, relatively to its elevation near the same planes at their exterior. In neglecting then the square of this last elevation, in relation to the

square of the first; the fluid parallelopiped, of which the weight expresses the tendency of the planes towards each other, in virtue of the first of the two preceding theorems, will be equal to the product of the square of the elevation of the interior fluid, by the half-width of the plane of the horizontal direction. This elevation being, by the second of these theorems, reciprocal at the mutual distance of the planes; the parallelopiped will be in proportion to the horizontal width of the plane, divided by the square of this distance. The tendency of the two planes towards each other, will then follow the universal law of attraction, that is, it will be in the inverse ratio of the square of their distances.

Anxious to ascertain how far these results of his theory were conformable to fact, M. Laplace entreated M. Haüy to enter on a series of experiments to elucidate this curious and delicate point. The result of these researches fully demonstrated, that the analysis perfectly agreed with experiment. They uniformly beheld the singular phenomenon of an attraction converted into repulsion, by increasing the distance.

They suspended by means of a very fine thread, a small square plate of laminated talc, so that the lower part of it was plunged into water. They then immersed into the same water, at the distance of a few centimetres, the inferior part of a parallelopiped of ivory, so that one of its surfaces was parallel to the plate of talc; they afterwards pushed very slowly this parallelopiped towards the plate of talc, taking care to preserve it in a situation parallel to the plate, and desisting at frequent intervals, in order to be certain that the motion they had impressed on the fluid, produced no effect on the result. When this plate remained at a distance from the parallelopiped, and when they continued to move it slowly towards it, till only a very small distance remained between these two bodies, the plate of talc suddenly approached towards the parallelopiped and rushed into contact with it. On separating them, they found the parallelopiped moistened to a certain height above the level of the water. On repeating this, the attraction commenced sooner, and sometimes in the first instance, without being preceded by any sensible repulsion. These experiments were frequently repeated, with the greatest care, and uniformly produced the same results.

ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY.

REPORT of the ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY, on the supposed FAILURES of VACCINATION at RINGWOOD, in HAMPSHIRE.

Salisbury-square, February 3, 1808.

THE Royal Jennerian Society, deeply impressed with the importance of their pledge to the public, in recommending vaccination as a security against the small pox, and feeling equally the claim the public have on them to justify this pledge by offering such information as may remove any reasonable doubt respecting this security, think it their duty to publish an abstract of their proceedings, in consequence of the alarm excited by the supposed failures of vaccination at Ringwood.

Upon information received from the Right Hon. George Rose, M. P. to whom the Society are greatly indebted for his zeal and attention on this interesting occasion, the Society appointed a medical deputation, consisting of John Ring, esq. vice-president, W. Blair, esq. director, and Dr. J. S. Knowles, their resident inoculator.

These gentlemen, assisted by Dr. Fowler, an eminent physician of Salisbury, who is totally unconnected with this Society, proceeded to Ringwood; where a public meeting was convened at the town-hall, and attended by the Right Hon. George Rose, W. Mills, esq. M. P. S. Tuncks, esq. a magistrate of the town, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, the Rev. Mr. Davies, the Rev. Mr. Middleton, Mr. Westcott and Mr. Macilwain, surgeons of Ringwood, and the other principal inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood. In their presence the medical gentlemen, during two whole days, went into a close investigation of these supposed failures of vaccination.

Their report (which is open to the inspection of any medical man) affords the most consolatory results. These general results the Society now lay before the public, to defeat the effects of prejudice or misrepresentation, and to confirm the efficacy and advantage of Dr. Jenner's great discovery, the cow pock inoculation, as a safe, mild, and uncontagious antidote against that most terrible and contagious malady the small pox.

On the whole, the medical deputation are perfectly satisfied, after a minute and careful examination of the numerous cases brought before them, that no instance occurred, during the dreadful vi-

sitation at Ringwood, of the small pox having taken place where the process of vaccination had been complete; and they have the highest satisfaction in offering to the public a confirmation of their own opinion, in the subjoined communications from the two medical practitioners at Ringwood, by whom the majority of the inhabitants were inoculated.

General Result of the Inquiry into the unfavourable Reports concerning Vaccination at Ringwood.

The small pox appeared at Ringwood about the middle of September; and rapidly spread through the town and neighbourhood, partly by means of inoculation, and partly by natural infection.

Vaccine inoculation did not commence until the 23d of October; it is therefore evident, that all those persons who were vaccinated, had been previously exposed to the contagion of the small pox.

Some of these persons had the small pox at the same time with the cow pock, in consequence of previous infection. In others, vaccine inoculation did not take effect; and consequently they were not rendered insusceptible of the infection of the small pox.

In various instances, dry cow pock matter, received from several quarters, was dissolved in water almost boiling, previous to insertion; and it is probable, that on this account it frequently failed to produce any effect. Above two hundred persons, however, were successfully vaccinated; and have been protected from the small pox, though much exposed to its infection in different ways.

It was asserted, that the small pox was more fatal at Ringwood and the neighbouring villages, to those persons who were inoculated for the cow pock, than to others. This report appeared to be totally destitute of foundation. The mortality was indeed considerable, owing in some instances to want of air and cleanliness, and in others to the immoderate use of spirituous liquors, particularly at the time of the eruption, which had been recommended by a thresher, who inoculates for the small pox.

It was reported, that several persons at Ringwood, who were inoculated with the cow pock some years ago, lately had the small pox: but no satisfactory evidence was given to establish the fact; as it appeared either that their arms had not been inspected by the inoculator after vaccination, or that there was no proper

proper scar left behind; or on the other hand, when they were put to the test of variolous inoculation, no other effect was produced, than what is occasionally produced in those who have previously had the small pox.

It was also insidiously reported that two persons died of the cow pox (or as it has been termed, the "vaccine ulcer"): but it is positively asserted by the surgeons who inoculated them, that no vaccine ulcer, nor cow pox, took place in either of those instances; and that the patients died of other diseases—one of them of apoplexy.

JOHN RING.
WILLIAM BLAIR.
J. S. KNOWLES.

The preceding Report having been submitted to Dr. Fowler, an answer (dated Sarum, Jan. 31st) has been received, in which he says, "I perfectly approve of this report; as it very accurately expresses the opinion which I have formed, of the causes of the supposed failures of vaccination at Ringwood." Mr. Rose has likewise permitted the Jennerian Society to add, "that he has seen this Report, and concurs in it, so far as he is able to form a judgment on the subject."

Printed by Order of the General Court.

CHARLES MURRAY, Sec.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Westcott to Mr. Blair, dated Ringwood, January 10, 1808.

"Mr. Birch must now be convinced by my answer to his letter, that his statement is *directly wrong*, respecting the failures of vaccination at Ringwood; and you are at perfect liberty to make use of my name, in any manner you may think proper, to convince the world that Mr. Birch has asserted a falsehood."

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Westcott to Mr. Ring, dated Ringwood, January 15, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

I am of opinion that not one person in Ringwood, or its neighbourhood, caught, or had, the Small Pox after going through regular and complete Vaccination.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. WESTCOTT.

P. S. Yours would have been answered sooner, but I could not see Mr. Macilwain till last evening. He says, these are exactly his sentiments.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Macilwain to Mr. Ring, dated Ringwood, January 25, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

In answer to your letter, which was dated 21st instant, but which I only received on Saturday the 23d, I have to inform you that the resolution which appeared in the Salisbury and London papers, respecting the Vaccination here, contained my sentiments, and that I have no reason to alter my opinion at present. The advertisement I allude to is the following:—

"After a most careful and minute investigation of those cases in which the Small Pox occurred subsequently to inoculation for the Cow Pox, it appeared, that such inoculation had not taken effect, or that when an effect had been produced, the progress of vaccination was interrupted, so as to render the patients insecure.

"The result cannot fail to be highly interesting to the inhabitants of Ringwood, and of the neighbouring parishes; inasmuch as it must remove the feeling of alarm which had been excited, and restore and confirm the confidence of the public in a practice affording protection against a pestilential disease, justly esteemed the scourge of the human race.

"The investigation was made in the presence of some of the most respectable gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, by Dr. Fowler, of Salisbury, and a deputation of three members of the Royal Jennerian Society of London."

I proposed to *re-vaccinate* many persons with the matter you were so kind to give me, but I only used it in two instances, IN BOTH OF WHICH IT SUCCEEDED.

I cannot say more to you on the subject of Vaccination, than I did when you were at Ringwood. I consider it as an inestimable blessing; and solemnly and seriously am of opinion, that it is a preventive and effectual preservative against the small pox, when carefully conducted: and if the people of Ringwood had allowed themselves to have been fairly and honestly informed of its merits, the lives of many would have been saved, and the malicious intentions of some persons in this quarter, to stigmatize the Jennerian system, would have been defeated.

The enemies of vaccination did all they could to propagate the small pox among those who were desirous of the cow pox; and the people were much too incautious to give the new inoculation any thing like a fair chance.

If any thing worth communication should occur, I shall very gladly avail myself of your desire to hear from me. In the mean time,

I am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
G. MACILWAIN.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

ONE of the effects of the present total prohibition of intercourse with the Continent has been the non-arrival of all the foreign literary Journals for several months past, and a consequent scarcity of Continental scientific intelligence. Excepting the brief notices which we are able to collect from the political Journals, which occasionally reach the news-paper offices; we have now no means left of gratifying our readers to the extent we used to do, with accounts of Discoveries in the Arts and Sciences which are constantly made in every country in Europe, and of which the Monthly Magazine was the original, and for many years the peculiar, channel of communication.

Paper has risen an additional six per cent. since our last, insomuch that the paper on which we printed the first volume of the Monthly Magazine twelve years ago, which then cost twenty shillings per ream, now costs us thirty-five shillings. As the advance is justified on the ground of the scarcity of rags, owing to the interruption of commerce with Holland and Germany, we again urge every one to diminish his consumption of paper by every means in his power, and we call upon all persons to discontinue the use of ceremonious envelopes of letters, and upon all public bodies to avoid the use of paper in printing and in circular letters in every way that is practicable.

The publishers of London have, in consequence of this great advance in the price of paper, considered it expedient to put to press as few new books as possible; we are therefore to calculate on a scarcity of domestic as well as of foreign literary intelligence. The same forbearance is recommended to booksellers in every part of the British islands, as the only means of defeating that spirit of speculation and monopoly which always attends a real or expected scarcity of any commodity.

It will, under such circumstances, be to be regretted if the commissioners of the Tax and other public Offices, and the committees of Parliament, do not immediately adopt measures to diminish the enormous consumption and the luxurious quality of their paper. It is not enough that the public money ought not to be wantonly lavished in a superfluous

consumption of that expensive article; but those who have the power to controul it ought to bear in mind the injury which will result to thousands of artizans, if the war continues, and if paper becomes unattainable for the purpose of printing books.

The first number of Mr. PYCHES's New Dictionary of the English Language, is now in course of publication.

By the premature death of Dr. GEORGE GREGORY, the literary world have suffered an irreparable loss. He had in the previous week put a finishing hand to two volumes of elegant Letters to his Son on Literature and Composition, part of which had been printed, and will of course be given to the world without loss of time. In the week of his decease, there had appeared, from his pen, two useful volumes of Lectures to Young Persons on Experimental and Natural Philosophy. The publication of the Bible, with notes, in the manner of the variorum classics, and with engravings from the designs of the great masters, will necessarily be suspended for a short time; and of course it is intended to place the materials for completion, in hands, capable, in the literary sense, and equally sound and unexceptionable in matters of opinion. A full account of this excellent man will be found in another part of our Magazine.

An elegant and very useful book, which has been several years in the press, and the object of which is to separate the grain from the chaff, will appear in a few days, under the title of *The Cabinet of Poetry*. In six elegant volumes, at the price of three guineas, accompanied with some beautiful portraits, by Caroline Watson, will be given all the best entire pieces of the British poets, from Milton to Beattie.

Mr. CURWEN, M.P. has in the press, and will speedily publish, with engravings, *Hints on the Economy of Feeding Stock, and Bettering the Condition of the Poor.*

Mr. WINSON's beautiful and economical Gas Lights have now been extended along the whole of the south side of Pall Mall, and we hope soon to see them adopted in all parts of the metropolis, instead of the lamps now in use, twenty of which, in point of brilliancy, are not equal to one of the Gas Lights.

Mr.

Mr. WILLIAM PETHER, of St. Michael's Hill, Bristol, states that he has completed his new Antifuliginous System, intended to purify the air over large towns and cities, by diminishing the quantity of smoke, by preventing smoky houses, and concentrating a more lasting heat.

Mr. L. COHEN, has in the press, a splendid edition of a controversial work, entitled, *Sacred Truths*, addressed to the children of Israel, residing in the British empire; shewing that the Jews can gain nothing by altering their present belief, proving the local restoration to the Land of Promise, but clearly demonstrating that Bonaparte is not the promised Messiah.

Mr. BLAIR announces, a Letter to Dr. Jenner on the supposed Failures of Vaccination at Ringwood; including a Report of the Royal Jennerian Society on that Subject, after a careful Public Investigation upon the Spot.—*See the Proceedings of Public Societies.*

Mr. GEORGE COOPER, of Wimpole-street, has published his first number of *Architectural Reliques*, consisting of several views, &c. of Llandaff Cathedral; and early in April will appear his second number, containing views, &c. of Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire; the whole of the plates from drawings taken on the spot by himself. The work will be continued in numbers, accompanied by letter-press illustrations.

The son of Mr. BECKWITH, the late editor of *Blount's Fragmenta Antiquitatis*, or *Antient Tenures of Land*, and *Customs of Manors*, is now preparing for the press, a new edition of that work, greatly enlarged.

A subscription has been opened for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Jones, late fellow and tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. The amount of each person's subscription is not to exceed two guineas.

Mr. STURGES has in the press *Critical Situations on the Game of Draughts*.

Dr. CHARLES BURNEY is proceeding with his *New Metrical Division of the Choral Odes of Æschylus*, and has also made considerable progress in an abridgment of Bishop Wilson's excellent work on the Creed, for the use of the upper forms in schools.

Mr. KIDD is preparing for the Cambridge press, a new edition of *Davis's Miscellanea Critica*.

Mrs. SEWELL is preparing a third volume of *Poems and Essays*, to be published by subscription.

The Rev. Mr. HILL, of Homerton, is preparing for the press *Animadversions on the Rev. W. Parry's Strictures on the Origin of Moral Evil, &c.*; with an Appendix, containing *Strictures on the Rev. W. Bennet's Remarks on a recent Hypothesis respecting the Origin of Moral Evil, &c.*

Mr. DONEVAN has announced some particulars of an extraordinary nature respecting one of the mountains of Wales, which he endeavours to demonstrate to have been at some remote period a volcano of immense magnitude. This is Cader Idris in Merionethshire, which in size is not exceeded by any mountain in the Principality, except Snowdon. The general aspect of the crater is exactly that of Mount Vesuvius, only one of its sides is broken down, so that the abyss of this funnel-shaped mountain is more completely disclosed than in the latter. It is this side of Cader Idris that affords the most illustrative examples of porous stones, which form immense beds on the declivities, only a few inches in many instances below the surface of the earth. Many of these porous stones exhibit evident marks of strong ignition and vitrification; some are reduced to the state of slags, while others have all the cellular appearance and lightness of pumice. The summit of the mountain is covered with an immense wreck of stones, supposed to have been ejected from the crater at the time of the explosion. Myriads of these stones have borne a regular crystallized form; their usual length is, from three to six and ten feet; some measure even fifteen or twenty, and one, in particular, which Mr. Donovan observed, was twenty-two feet three inches long. The substance of these crystals is of the basalt kind, being the porphyry slate, or clinkstone porphyry of Jameson.

Dr. JOSEPH READE, of Edinburgh, has invented a calorimeter which is free from the inaccuracies incident to the apparatus of Messrs. Lavoisier and Laplace, in which it was impossible to guard against errors arising from capillary attraction, from the process of freezing and thawing proceeding at the same period, and likewise from the influence of a current of atmospheric air. From experiments made with this instrument, the inventor deduces a discovery, which, if confirmed, must influence in a most important manner the investigations of caloric; that, contrary to received opinion, water increases in capacity from the thermometric range of 32 to 212, in a just rate for every degree of temperature communicated.

Mr.

Mr. JOHN GOUGH, of Middleshaw, has published some interesting observations on domesticated dormice, which strongly tend to invalidate the received theory of torpidity. The account which he gives of his experiments is as follows:—"Having procured two dormice, in January, 1792, which were caught in the woods but a few days before they came into my hands, I confined them in a cage, furnished with a thermometer, and placed in a chamber where no fire was kept. They were supplied regularly with water and food, consisting of hazel-nuts and biscuits. The weather in February being warm for the season at the beginning and end of the month, and frosty from the 16th to the 28th, I had an opportunity to observe that whenever the thermometer, which was attached to the cage, fell to 42° , the dormice became inactive, and remained apparently insensible as long as the heat of that part of the chamber did not exceed the above-mentioned temperature; but whenever the mercury reached 47° they became very susceptible of external impression, and awaked in the evenings, when they repaired to their stock of provisions, of which they consumed not a little. The same dry food being injudiciously continued through the summer, they grew sickly and died, so that I had not a second opportunity to attend to the economy of this couple during the cold season. About the middle of April, 1793, I obtained a third dormouse. Experience taught me to manage this in a manner more congenial to its constitution. In addition to the nuts and biscuits, it was constantly supplied with green hazel buds or raisins in spring; with ripe fruits in summer, and with apples and raisins in winter. This generous diet not only preserved the creature in health and high condition, but appeared to fortify it against the benumbing effects of cold, which it supported the following winter much better than the other couple had done; for it never slept more than forty-eight hours, and that but seldom, without visiting the cup which contained its provisions. I now began to suspect the torpidity of the dormouse, in a wild state, to be nothing but a custom imposed by necessity on a constitution which nature has intended to retain life during the cold season of winter, with but little food and an imperfect degree of respiration, as well as a languid, or, perhaps, partial action of the sanguiferous system. The uncommonly severe weather which ushered in the year 1795,

confirmed this opinion apparently beyond dispute; for notwithstanding the hard frost it braved the cold with wonderful indifference. It awaked every evening, when it consumed in the course of the night a quantity of food amounting to one hundred or one hundred and twenty grains, and frequently gnawed the ice which covered the water in the cage. It even undertook, in the coldest part of January, to repair its nest, which happened to receive an injury, and accomplished the task in one night."

Mr. JOSEPH JEWEL, has invented a new process of producing calomel that shall always be in the state of an impalpable powder. This is effected by a particular manipulation in the last sublimation of the calomel, which he describes as follows:—"I take calomel or mercurius dulcis, broken into small pieces, and put it into an earthen crucible of the form of a long bowl, so as to fill about one half of it. I place the crucible on its side in a furnace provided with an opening, through which the mouth of the crucible projects about an inch. I then join to the mouth of the crucible an earthen ware receiver, having an opening at its side, to receive the open end of the crucible. The receiver is about half filled with water. I lute the joint with a mixture of sand and pipe-clay. The receiver has a cover, that has a side continued upwards for containing water, with a chimney or tube in it to allow the escape of steam from the water below. I then apply a fire round the crucible sufficient to raise the calomel in vapors, and force it through the mouth of the crucible into the receiver; where, by the water while cold, or assisted by the steam when it becomes hot, it is instantly condensed into an impalpable powder, possessing all the qualities of calomel in its most perfect state. The calomel, when thus prepared, is purer, whiter, and more attenuated than that obtained by grinding. It is proper to wash the product over with water, before it is dried, to rid it of the coarser particles which may form about the mouth of the crucible.

Mr. JOSEPH HUME has published some observations on the use of sulphur as a vermifuge, and the proper way of applying it to vegetables. The method is extremely simple, for nothing more is required than to sprinkle sublimed sulphur, or what is commonly called flowers of brimstone, over the leaves of the tree or plant wherever the effects of worms or insects

insects prevail. The sulphur may be tied up in a piece of muslin or linen, and with this, the leaves and young shoots should be dusted or it may be thrown on by means of a puff, or a dredging box. This application is found not only to be effectual in destroying the whole tribe of worms and other insects which prey upon vegetables; but it is likewise ascertained to be congenial to the trees and plants on which it is sprinkled. Peach-trees in particular, are remarkably improved by it.

Mr. ASPIN, author of the *Geo-Chronology of Europe*, has, in the press, a new work entitled *The Geo-Chronology of Antiquity*, or a Compendium of Ancient History and Geography, illustrated with a concise View of the Natural History, Population, Customs, Government, Religion, Arts and Sciences, Commerce and Manufactures of the Kingdoms and States of the old World; Biographical Sketches of the most eminent Characters that have successively shone in the historic page; and a comprehensive Chronology of remarkable Events from the Foundation of the Egyptian and Assyrian Monarchies, to the Fall of the several Powers under the dominion of Rome, and thence to the destruction of Western Empire by the Visigoths, A. D. 410. The same author is also preparing a set of Lessons, on Mr. Lancaster's plan, for general use in public schools, on a more luminous and extensive scale than any heretofore published. We understand that a set of these lessons, at the small price of seven shillings, will serve for a school of 2000 or 3000 children many years; and must be very desirable to charitable institutions, as they will render the usual expence and waste of books altogether unnecessary.

SWEDEN.

M. AURIVILIUS has lately published at Upsal, the first part of Notices on the Greek and Latin manuscripts in the Library of the academy at that city. The Greek manuscripts are sixteen in number, nine of which are copies of the New Testament, and of the Alexandrine Translation of the Old Testament. Among the others are a Commentary on the Acts of the Nicene Council, by Gelasius of Cyzicum in two books; a work of Mebetius, on the Nature of Man, never published; thirteen books on the Art of War, by Mauricius; Ælian on the Nature of Animals, &c. Among the Latin manuscripts M. Aurivilius notices only two, the ten first books of

Livy, and a Horace complete. The manuscript of Livy appears to be of the tenth and eleventh century. Many catalogues of detached parts of the books and manuscripts composing the library at Upsal have been published. In 1672 a folio catalogue of the books and manuscripts presented to the academy by the Grand Chancellor Legardie, was printed at Stockholm. In 1706 a catalogue in quarto was printed at Upsal of the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish books and manuscripts, presented to the academy the preceding year by M. Spawenfield; and in 1785, a catalogue in octavo of ninety-three Hebraic, Chaldaic, and Arabic manuscripts sent to the library by M. J. J. Bivernstaël, was published at Stockholm.

DENMARK.

According to a list published at Copenhagen, the number of marriages, deaths, and births, in that capital, during the last year, are as follow: marriages 838, births 1716, deaths 4307.

PRUSSIA.

An extensive work of considerable importance to the antiquities and philosophy of language, has been published at Berlin, by the Abbé Charles Denina. It extends to three octavo volumes, and includes not only a disquisition on the elementary sounds and other principles of universal grammar, but a copious explanation of the differences and correspondences existing in the modern European languages; with a theory to account for them and ascertain the stocks from which such languages are derived.

GERMANY.

The Bronze Eagle at Augsburg which is considered as a master piece of art, though made two hundred years ago, has been removed from that city and carried to Munich, preparatory to its being sent to Paris. It weighs seventeen cwt.

The loss of the University of Halle is expected to be compensated by the establishment of the University at Franckfort on the Oder, to which the former Professors at Halle have been invited. M. Weisse will be the new director.

Since the French have been in possession of Swedish Pomerania, the following statistical account of that province has been published. The population, including the Island of Rugen, is calculated at 120,000 persons. The soil produces great quantities of corn, fruits, and flax, and the country possesses fine forests of oak timber. Its yearly exports amount to 600,000 Swedish crowns. The revenue

nues of the country do not exceed 240,000 crowns, which are compleatly expended by the provincial government. The island of Rugen, which has the most romantic situations, is indented by numerous bays and harbours, as well as the coast of the Continent.

The twenty thousand rix-dollars which had been collected to erect a monument to Luther, at Mansfield, have been employed to discharge part of the war-contribution. The accomplishment of that undertaking is postponed to the year 1817, the third great jubilee of the reformation.

A Political and Geographical History of Wallachia, from the earliest times to the year 1774, has recently been published in modern Greek, at Vienna, in an octavo volume. It is supposed to have been compiled by some boyar, about 1775, under the government of Prince Ypsilanti. It comprises the history, name, constitution, distinction of ranks, privileges, &c. of this people; the productions and commerce of the country; its schools, hospitals, finances, revenues, and duties. The influence acquired of the Russians by the treaty of 1771, occupies a separate chapter. A concise History of Wallachia, from Radal Negro in 1215, to Alexander Ypsilanti in 1771 concludes the work.

The art of polyautography or multiplying designs by means of stone, though yet in its infancy, is already practised in three different ways, in all of which, blocks of a fine-grained calcareous stone are employed instead of copper. The first manner is by tracing on the stone with an ink prepared for the purpose, and with a steel pen whatever is to be printed, whether writing, music, or figures. This manner is expeditious, but serves only for out lines, or mere sketches. But it is capable of increased utility, if a writing on paper, with the ink composed for this purpose, be transferred from the paper to the stone, from which a number of impressions may be taken off. This transfer supersedes the necessity of reverse writing on the stone, and multiplies at pleasure the most correct *fac-simile*. As the printing may be begun as soon as the ink is dry, this is a rapid way of obtaining impressions. The second way of operating originated with Professor Mitterer, of Munich; he discovered that the materials of which the ink was composed, might be made into crayons, which being traced on the stone, the drawings thus made, might be multiplied greatly. They are indeed much

softer than ordinary chalk, they require time and patience in using; but they may be made to produce pleasing designs. The third mode may with propriety be called the art of engraving on stone, being executed by means of the graver. It is very much superior to the other modes, and the work is capable of yielding a greater number of prints than the others. It takes much less time than engraving on copper, and hopes are entertained that it may be brought to answer the same purposes. It will also imitate engravings on wood—M. Cotta, who has lately purchased a share in the patent granted for practising this art, intends speedily to publish one of Schiller's Songs, the text of which will be engraved on stone with the graver. The music to which it has been set will be printed from writing with a pen; and a frontispiece designed in chalk, by M. Seele, director of the gallery at Stuttgart, will be prefixed so that this specimen, consisting of five folio leaves, will exhibit all the three methods of engraving on stone.

FRANCE.

M. SEITZ, with the assistance of M. MILLIN, has published a curious and learned pamphlet, on the Art of Foundry among the Ancients, and on the casting of the celebrated Horses of Chio, which have successively adorned the Hippodrome in Constantinople, the piazza of St. Mark in Venice, and now grace the palisades of the Tuileries.

M. GIN, who has translated Homer into French, proposes a polyglot edition of that ancient bard, in five languages, Greek, Latin, Italian, English, and French.

Pope's Essay on Man, was published in 1772, in a polyglot edition in five languages, English, Latin, Italian, French, and German, by Koenig at Strasburgh.

The 25d number of the Flora of New Holland, by M. de la BILLADIÈRE, has been lately published at Paris. One of the plants described in this number, the author calls *antherosperma*, which seemed to him to belong to the family of the *Ranunculi*. It is a tree which is likely to become useful to France, because its almonds have the taste and flavour of nutmegs, and it is said to be capable of supporting the temperature of the French climate.

M. VENTENAT, author of the Botanical work, on the Garden of Malmaison, the 20th number of which has recently appeared, has been under the necessity of suspending that publication on account of the ill state of his health.

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The celebrated painter DAVID, has recently finished a capital picture, the scene of which is placed in the church of Nôtre-Dame, and represents the moment when the Emperor is proceeding to place the crown on the head of the Empress. On the left of the picture, the artist has represented the chief altar of Nôtre-Dame, behind and around which are ranged the Viceroy of Italy, the princes, the arch-chancellor, and arch-treasurer, the Prince of Benevento, Cardinal Fesch, several other dignitaries, and a number of priests and singing boys. Before the altar his Holiness is seated, and beside him Cardinal Caprara, an archbishop, and a priest with a long beard. Bonaparte in the centre of the picture has his hands raised up, holding a crown, which he is going to place on the head of the Empress. The Empress is on her knees, her hands joined, and awaits the conclusion of the ceremony in a contemplative attitude.

M. DOUETT RICHARDOTT has long practised with success a new method of curing cattle whose stomachs are swoln from having fed upon wet forage. It consists in administering to the animal the twentieth part of a pound of gunpowder, mixed in a pint of milk, when first seized with the colic, from eating grass or clover highly charged with dew. This remedy was some time since announced in the French journals; but M. Richardott has been the first to publish the results of its application.

M. ALLAIRE, a French chemist, has published a new method of scouring wool, which consists in dipping it repeatedly into a lye of quick-lime. The chalky earth forms an animal soap with the grease. By this means the wool is speedily and economically scoured, and without altering its quality.

The Agricultural Society of the department of the Seine proposes to give a premium of 6000 francs for the best plough, accompanied with the best memorial, theoretical and practical, containing the soundest views, and the best ascertained experiments, on the composition and use of that instrument, and the price of the plough will also be allowed besides. The two next best ploughs and memorials will be entitled to 1500 francs each, with the price of the ploughs likewise.

ITALY.

M. TREYLINO has lately presented to the Agricultural Society at Turin a Memorial relating to the Extraction of a

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Saccharine Substance from Black Mulberries. When the juice is expressed, it is clarified with white of eggs, and evaporated to the consistence of syrup.

The quantity of silk gathered this year in Italy has been double what it usually has been.

A new grotto has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Naples. It is situated on the banks of Lake Agnaro, not far from Lake Averno, and consequently at no great distance from the Grotto del Cane, to which it is in many respects similar. This grotto, from the name of its discoverer, has been called Grotta Pully. After following many windings, M. Pully discovered at the extremity of the grotto a spring, so hot that eggs were boiled hard in fifty-seven seconds. Reaumur's thermometer, which at the outside was two degrees above 0, rose to sixty-one degrees in the interior, on being kept in an elevated situation. On bringing it within a foot of the ground, it fell five degrees; but on being stuck into the earth it rose to seventy-five degrees, and a barometer in the same situation fell some degrees.

POLAND.

The University of Wilna has announced the following as the subject of a prize question for the present year:—"What are the chief Diseases of Plants, and what Analogy exists between them and those of Animals?" The prize is one hundred ducats, and will be adjudged in January, 1809; but the memoirs, written in Latin, French, or Polish, must be sent to the rector of the University before September 1, 1808.

AFRICA.

The Missionaries in the country of the Hottentots have lately introduced vaccination among that people, by the express orders of the English government of the colony at the Cape. Upwards of six hundred Hottentots had been vaccinated with the best effect, and the Missionaries were using all diligence among their congregations to promote the general introduction of so beneficial a measure.

AMERICA.

A survey has been made, by order of Congress, of that part of the coast of North Carolina which lies between Cape Hatteras and Cape Fear. This survey was performed during the last summer by Captains BRICE and COLES, who have made a valuable report of their observations, accompanied with a new chart of the coast. In this they consider that the

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shoals of Cape Hatteras are commonly delineated on the maps too far westward, thereby endangering navigation under the mask of supposed security. They have found the bottom of the ocean in those parts to be a loose sand, moveable by the waves, and often with gravel, ooze and shells, and changing its position. They have sounded the coast of Capes Hatteras, Look-out, and Fear, quite to the margin of the Gulph Stream. Through the Frying-pan Shoals, off Cape Fear, they have discovered an opening not hitherto known, ten miles from the land, which may be of great importance to the coasting navigation. This is the second survey made by order, and at the expence, of the American government; the first being a hydrographical survey of Long Island Sound, completed a few years ago; a chart of which has since been published by two of the persons employed, Captains Fordick and Cahoon. The information furnished by the second undertaking has been followed by an ample provision for a maritime survey of the whole coast of the United States. In February, 1807, an Act of Congress was passed, appropriating fifty

thousand dollars to enable the President to cause a survey to be taken of the coasts, and of all the islands, shoals, roads, and places of anchorage, within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States; as also the courses and distances between the principal capes and head lands.

Dr. JOHN M. MASON, and Mr. BRISTED, of New York, propose to print elegant and correct editions of the Latin and Greek Classics. It is also their intention to publish correct editions of Dictionaries of the languages of Greece and Rome.

A bed of coal, four miles in length has just been discovered in Ulster county, in the state of New York. Samples of an excellent kind have been laid before the corporation of that city; and, from the contiguity of the coal to the river Hudson, it is expected that all the cities on the banks of the latter will soon receive ample supplies.

Proposals have been circulated in Philadelphia for a new edition of Dr. GILL'S Exposition, which will be published in ten volumes quarto.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Kais, or Love in the Deserts, an Opera in four Acts, performed at the Theatre Royal Drury-lane. Written by Mr. Brandon. The Music composed by Mr. Reeve and Mr. Braham. 15s.

AFTER a close and sedulous inspection of the music of this opera, we find some things to admire, and many which we cannot speak of in the highest terms of praise. The overture is not destitute of spirit; but it wants both variety and originality. The introductory movement is common-place and without interest, and the second, monotonous and tedious. In the vocal part of the work, we find some pleasing specimens of taste, melody, and expression. The first song "Alone, retired beneath some tree," is of this description; as also the duett, "Farewell, fond Youth." "Sad is my Breast," is an agreeable plaintive ballad; "Ah, thee will I follow," is happily simple and characteristic, while "Over burning desert Plains," merits the same encomium. "When stern Oppression," is engagingly set; "On this cold flinty Rock," is not without attraction. "Snowy Rose, go deck my fair," possesses considerable sweetness of idea; and the trio, "How

merrily we travellers join the song," though not constructed in the most masterly manner, is distinguished by its hilarity of effect, and exhibits no small portion of fancy and scenic judgement.

A Maltese Hymn for three Voices. Translated by the Rev. H. Kett. The Music composed by George Maximilian Flatter, Pupil to Dr. Callcott, and inscribed to Mrs. Orm. 2s. 6d.

The music of this hymn is neither without merit, nor, we must say, without faults. The melody is pleasingly smooth and easy, and the combination, in general, well arranged: but the measure is sometimes broken, and the modulation abrupt and injudicious. The whole, however, considered as the production of a young student in composition, gives a promise of future excellence, and by no means forms a just subject of severe stricture.

Numbers 3, 4, 5, and 6, of The Cabinet, consisting of Rondos, Airs, with Variations, and Military Pieces for the Piano-forte. Composed and arranged by J. Woelfl. Each Number 1s. 6d.

The subjects of the present numbers of this favourite work are, "What's the matter now?" "The Linnet," "Lord Cornwallis's

Cornwallis's March," and "Donna Bella," each of which is worked into so pleasing and improving an exercise for the juvenile practitioner, as to give proof of Mr. Woelf's taste and judgment in productions of this easy and familiar cast.

Number 6 of a Collection in Score of Symphonies, by Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. Each Number 8s.

This work, the present number of which contains a fine symphony of Haydn, continues to be conducted in the style of elegance and accuracy, of which the earlier numbers were specimens, and does much credit to the taste and liberality of Messrs. Ciaichettini and Sperati.

"Bless God, O my Soul," *The Hundred and Fourth Psalm; of a new Version, set to Music, and inscribed to the Rev. William Vincent, D.D. Dean of Westminster, by J. S. Smith, Organist, and Master of the Children, and Gentleman of his Majesty's Chapel Royal.* 2s. 6d.

We find in this Hymn (for so we think proper to style it,) much devotional expression, and an interesting variety of melody and harmonic combination. The running bass at the verse beginning with "As rapid as fire," is masterly and appropriate; and the assumption of the key of G. at the sixth verse affords a pleasing relief to the ear.

"I have a little heart," *a Ballad composed for and sung by Miss Rundles, at her Concerts, at Balls, and dedicated to the Countess of Belmore, by G. Gray.* 1s.

This song, though not distinguished by any remarkable feature of excellence, is by no means destitute of merit: the melody is smooth and easy, and the expression, appropriate and natural.

Why does azure deck the sky? A Song. Composed by M. Virtue. The Words by T. Moore, Esq. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Virtue has set this song with considerable taste and expression. The elegance of the words appears to have been felt by the composer; and the harp accompaniment does credit to his judgment.

The celebrated Address to England. Written by the Marquis Du Fubon, and set to Music by John Ross, Esq. of Aberdeen. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Ross has given to these words, a pathetic and impressive melody. The symphonies are tasteful, the accompaniment is appropriate, the bass is well chosen, and the harmony is judiciously filled.

"To the Brook and the Willow," *a favorite Ballad. Sung by Mrs. Windsor at the Bath Concerts. Composed by Sir J. A. Stevenson, Mus. Doc.* 1s.

This pathetic little ballad, the words of which our grandfathers justly admired, have not been set by Sir John Stevenson without taste: but we are obliged in candour to say that his melody is deficient in plaintiveness; and that in listening to the prettiness of the music, we lose the affecting pathos of the poetry.

Four Airs, with Variations, for the Piano forte. Inscribed to the Miss Richards, Belmont. Shrewsbury. Composed by T. Tomlins. 5s.

These Airs, among which we find Mozart's "Life let us cherish," are pleasant easy trifles, and will afford an acceptable relief to the more arduous efforts of the juvenile practitioner.

"Fair Selima," *a favorite Duett, sang by Mrs. Billington and Mr. Harrison, at the Worcester and Chester Festivals, and at the Vocal Concerts. Composed and dedicated to Miss Robinson, by Dr. John Clarke of Cambridge.* 2s. 6d.

We can have the pleasure to announce this duett as an elegant and beautiful production. The melody is fancifully conceived, and the combination is throughout ingenious and masterly. Indeed so highly do we think of the music of Fair Selima, that, for the credit of the British taste, we hope it will have a wide and general circulation.

Practitioners on the Piano-forte and Harp will be glad to learn that Mr. Von Esch is preparing for the press a work consisting of CAROLINE DE LICHFIELD, *Piece pathétique*; ARIA, ET GRANDE VAUCE. PETIT SCÈNE ET RONDO, *appelé le Premier de Mars*; LE DEPART, *composé d'un Air et Valce*; INTRODUCTION ET DES VALCES, *pour la Harpe*. MARCHE, ANDANTE, ET ALLEMANDE, *avec Accompagnement de Harpe, ad lib.* ANDANTE, *composé en mémoire de la Mort du Général d'Abercrombie*; et un AIR MARIAL, *avec Accomp. de Harpe, Flûte, et de deux Cors, ad lib.* LES DELASSEMENTS D'ASHTED PARK, *Duo, composé d'un Marche, Air Nocturne, et Rondo.* The work is to be published, by subscription, at a guinea; and subscriptions will be taken in at all the principal music-shops.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

THE superior effect given by the grand productions of nature, to the feeble imitations of art, has been often described by good writers, but oftener felt by every man of genuine and unvitiated taste; but we never saw it exemplified in a manner that struck us more forcibly, than in an exceedingly beautiful and picturesque print, just published by Colnaghi and Co. Cockspur-street, and entitled, "*The Natural Bridge*." Mr. Jefferson, the President of the United States, in his Notes on Virginia, the state which is adorned by this singular and surprising production of nature, has given a description of it. He describes it as the most sublime of nature's works, situated on the ascent of a hill, which seems to have been cloven through its length by some great convulsion. Its height is two hundred and thirteen feet, its breadth at bottom about fifty feet, and at top about ninety feet. The passage over it is about sixty feet wide, and the thickness of the mass at the summit of the arch, about forty feet. Though the sides of this bridge are provided in some parts with a parapet of fixed rocks, yet few men have resolution to walk to them, and look over into the abyss. You involuntarily fall on your hands, creep to the parapet, and peep over it; but if the view from the top be painful and intolerable, that from below is delightful in an equal extreme. It is impossible for the emotions arising from the sublime, to be felt beyond what they are here:—so beautiful an arch, so elevated, so light, and springing as it were up to heaven, the rapture of the spectator is really indescribable! The bridge is in the county of Rockbridge, to which it has given name, affords a public and commodious passage over a valley which cannot be crossed elsewhere for a considerable distance. (See Jefferson's Notes on Virginia.) This view was taken from the spot where it is usually, and to most advantage, beheld by its visitors; but the point of sight being so near an object so elevated, the receding lines of the perspective so rapidly decline, as to give an appearance of the ascent of the bridge being reversed. It is further to be remarked, that the stream, at the time the drawing was taken, was swollen by preceding rains to a torrent not often to be seen, and that there were two or three trees on the Peninsula beneath the arch,

which, as they obstructed the view of the back ground, are omitted.

Napoleon I Couronné Empereur des Français le 11 Frimaire An. 13, peint par Myris, gravé par Jean Vini.

This print is engraved in the chalk manner, and will in time become curious to the antiquary from the ceremony it represents; but considered as a work of art, it is every way contemptible. Napoleon is habited in the costume of the Legion of Honour, and loaded with a profusion of finery.

A Shipwreck, with Boats endeavouring to save the Crew. Painted by J. M. W. Turner, R.A. Engraved and published by C. Turner, No. 50, Warren-street, Fitzroy Square.

This print is engraved in mezzotinto, from a picture in the possession of Sir John Leicester, to whom it is, by permission, dedicated. The picture is in Turner's grandest and best style, and the engraving does ample justice to the merit of the original.

The British Gallery of Pictures, in two Series, dedicated to his Majesty, and under the superintendence of H. Tresham, esq. R. A.

No. 1. First Series, containing two plates, representing ten pictures in the Marquis of Stafford's most splendid collection.

On one plate are four historic subjects from N. Poussin, and on the other plate, eight subjects from Gas. Poussin, Claude, &c. Many of these display great neatness and a degree of taste; but there are too many designs on one plate, they would surely have been infinitely better if they had been of a larger size.

No. 1. Second Series, containing the Woman taken in Adultery, by Rubens, in the collection of Henry Hope, esq. Drawn from the original picture by Elwins, and engraved by A. Cardon.

The original picture is extremely fine, and Mr. Cardon has been evidently extremely solicitous to produce a print worthy of the master; and in some respects it is so, but in others, this ambition, so generally laudable, has in a degree defeated itself, and injured the effect it was intended to heighten, by being too laboriously finished, and thus rendered too dark: it is lightness, brilliancy, and facility, which constitute the charm of Rubens's pencil.

The British Gallery of Engravings, Forster.

The second number of this work is lately published, and contains,

1. *The Flemish Cottage, from Isaak Ostade. J. Fittler sculpt.*

This plate is engraved with great neatness, and most intense labour, and has very great merit; but from the etchings of Ostade, it is evident that he had a very different idea of engraving from the artists of this day. Breadth of light, and strength of character, were with him essential; but now, we perpetually hear it said, that the lights must be subdued; and this, by bringing the whole down to one principle, inevitably produces somewhat that must at least border on insipidity.

2. *Salvator Rosa, se ipse pinxit. Neagle sculpt.*

In this we do not find so much of the savage grandeur of Salvator Rosa, as we could wish; and we are fearful it will be found that it has a hardness, which is not pleasing to the eye, that has been formed upon many of the popular engravings of the present day.

3. *Samuel and Eli, from Rembrandt. Fittler sculpt.*

This, like many of the works of Rembrandt, is a vulgar design: but Rembrandt's designs are remarkable for the excellence of the *clara scuro*, which unluckily is not transferred to this print.

4. *Holy Family, Morillio. J. Heath sculpt.*

This print has an unfinished effect, and we were sorry to see some deficiencies in drawing, both which circumstances struck us more forcibly from happening to have on the table, at the time we were inspecting it, a porte-folio, with several of Mr. Heath's smaller engravings, pasted in it, as exemplars of the art, and models of taste and elegance.

Mr. Henry Richter, of Newman-street,

whose productions we have had frequent occasion to notice with approbation, has published a portrait of Sir Francis Burdett, which is deemed by very good judges to be in every respect the best that has been engraved. The picture is an extremely striking likeness, and the print, which is in the chalk manner, does ample justice to the original.

Barker's Panorama, Strand.

Mr. Barker, a few days since, announced, that the View of Oxford, which has for some time been exhibited in the larger circle, will continue open till farther notice; and he has added to it, what at the present moment is likely to interest and attract a great number of people, that is, a View of the City of Copenhagen, painted from a drawing, made by Captain Fyers, *Aid de Camp* to General Sir Thomas Bloomfield, commander of the royal artillery on the late expedition.

Of the general effect of this we will speak, when we have more room.

Mr. Gilray, who seizes upon the floating subjects of the day, and treats them with a humorous whimsicality and effect, that no man, except the inimitable Hogarth, ever equalled, has published a set of seven prints, which he has baptized, *Effects of the Weather*, exemplified in the following subjects. *Windy weather Sad sloppy. Raw. Very sloppy. Fine bracing. Dreadful hot. Delicious.*

Mr. William Savage, of Bedford Bury, has announced his intention of publishing a View of the elegant Gothic remains of the east end of Howden church, in the East Riding of the county of York. The drawing by Webster, is taken from a sketch made on the spot, and the engraving will be executed in aquatinta, by Lewis, and coloured in imitation of the drawing. The size of the plate will be eighteen inches by fourteen.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of February to the 20th of March.

RUBEOLA.....	7	Ophthalmia	7
Pleuritis	2	Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	9
Erysipelas	3	Rheumatismus	4
Dysentery	4		
Dyspnoea	2		
Ascites	1		
Epilepsia.....	4		
Paralysis	3		
Diarrhoea	6		
Dyspepsia	5		

During this last month, there has been no peculiar epidemic, although there have been many cases of measles and of coughs. Some of the latter were subsequent to, and in consequence of, the former. In the consumptively disposed, the phthisis

phthisical propensity is apt to shew itself for the first time after the cessation of measles. In which case, particular attention ought to be paid, to what may be considered as only *catarrhal* affections, but which clandestinely undermine the constitution without awakening apprehension or alarm. The consumptive are in general condemned to death, before they are alive to danger. Persons have, at different times, called upon the Reporter to consult him with regard to the condition of their lungs, who, by family or quackery remedies, have reduced themselves to that state, which renders a visit to a physician little more than ceremonious, and not more advantageous than the fashionable folly of only *leaving a card*.

It is not an ordinary source of disease, but one or two instances have recently occurred, in which a languor and insufficiency for exertion seem to have arisen from a superstitious, and more than hermit abstinence from any species of solid or fluid aliment, that was calculated to support, or exhilarate the frame.

Although an excess in wine must ultimately, and too often rapidly, induce a deficiency in constitutional vigour, a discreet and seasonable use of it may, more especially in a feeble and imperfectly cemented fabric, be almost necessary, or subservient at least, to its consolidation and continuance. Man is not a mill that can go merely by water.

Cold and tepid ablution, the Reporter

has found of more medicinal efficacy than any article of the Pharmacopœia. Cleanliness, the most accurate, ought to be placed in the group of the cardinal virtues, both as it relates to health, and the comfortable feeling of existence. But as for watering-places in general, they ought to be considered merely as museums of folly and impositions upon hypochondriacal credulity.

Bath, for instance, towards which, to employ the technical language of the profession, there is about this time of the year a particular *determination*, can only afford health, in so far as it may afford amusement, and an alienation from domestic or other cares. A warm bath in London is as efficient as a warm bath in Somersetshire; the drinking of its water can have no other effect than what may be produced by artificial compounds.

The authority of such a man as Heberden, who was no slave of Hypothesis, and has perhaps been justly regarded as one of the apostles in medicine, confirms, and in a certain degree establishes, the doctrine of the Reporter.

“Quapropter hujusmodi ægroti iterum iterumque monendi sunt, *Bathonium* fugere longe, nisi se velint, in summo semper periculo versatos, reddi deploratos, et prope depositos.”*

JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.
March 27.

* Heberden's Commentaries.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

THE following State Papers will best explain the political complexion of the North of Europe:—

RUSSIA.

Declaration of the Emperor of Russia against Sweden.

“Justly indignant at the violence which England has displayed towards the King of Denmark, the Emperor of Russia, faithful to his character and to his system of unceasing care for the interests of his empire, notified to the King of Great Britain, that he could not remain insensible of so unjust and unexampled an aggression on a sovereign connected with him by the ties of blood and friendship, and who was the most ancient ally of Russia.

His Imperial Majesty informed the King of Sweden of this determination by a note, dated the 24th of September last, and presented to the Swedish ambassador.

An article in the treaty concluded in 1733, between the Empress Catherine and Gustavus III. and another in the treaty of 1800, between the late Emperor Paul and the present King of Sweden, contain the reciprocal and stipulated agreement to maintain the principle, that the Baltic is a close sea, with the guarantee of its coasts against all acts of hostility, violence, or vexations whatsoever; and farther to employ for this purpose all the means in the power of the respective contracting parties. His Imperial Majesty, referring to these treaties, considered himself not merely authorised, but bound, to call upon the King of Sweden for his co-operation against England.

His Swedish Majesty did not disavow the obligations imposed upon him by the treaties referred to, but refused all co-operation until the French troops should be removed from the coast, and the ports of Germany opened to English

English ships. But the question here was, the checking of those aggressions which England had commenced, and by which all Europe was disturbed. The Emperor demanded from the King of Sweden a co-operation founded on treaties; but his Swedish Majesty answered by proposing to delay the execution of the treaty to another period, and by troubling himself with the care of opening the Dutch ports for England; in a word, with rendering himself of service to that England, against which measures of defence ought to have been taken. It would be difficult to find a more striking proof of partiality on the part of the King of Sweden towards Great Britain, than this which he has here given.

His Imperial Majesty, on the 16th of November caused a second note to be delivered, in which his Swedish Majesty was informed of the rupture between Russia and England.

This note remained two months unanswered, and the answer, which was transmitted on the 9th of January to his Imperial Majesty's minister, was to the same purport as the former.

The Emperor is, however, far from regretting his moderation. He is, on the contrary, well pleased to recollect, that he has employed every means that remained to him for bringing back his Swedish Majesty to the only system of policy which is consistent with the interests of his states; but his Imperial Majesty owes it at least to his people, and to the security of his dominions, which is to a sovereign the highest of all laws, no longer to leave the co-operation of Russia with Sweden a matter of doubt.

Informed that the cabinet of St. James's, endeavouring to terrify Denmark into a concurrence with the interests of England, threatened that Swedish troops should occupy Zealand, and that the possession of Norway should be guaranteed to the King of Sweden; assured also that his Swedish Majesty, while he left the Russian note unanswered, was secretly negotiating a treaty at London; his Imperial Majesty perceived that the interests of his empire would be very ill secured, were he to permit his neighbour, the King of Sweden, at the commencement of a war between Russia and England, to disguise his well-known sentiment of attachment to the latter power, under the appearance of a pretended neutrality. His Imperial Majesty therefore cannot allow the relations of Sweden towards Russia to remain longer in a state of uncertainty. He cannot give his consent to such a neutrality.

His Swedish Majesty's intentions being therefore no longer doubtful, nothing remained for his Imperial Majesty but to resort to those means which Providence has placed in his hands, for no other purpose except that of giving protection and safety to his dominions; and he has deemed it right to notify this intention to the King of Sweden, and to all Europe.

Having thus acquitted himself of that duty, which the safety of his dominions requires, his Imperial Majesty is ready to change the measures he is about to take, to measures of precaution only, if the King of Sweden will, without delay, join Russia and Denmark in shutting the Baltic against England until the conclusion of a maritime peace. He himself invites the king, his brother-in-law, for the last time, and with all the feelings of real friendship, no longer to hesitate in fulfilling his obligations, and in embracing the only system of policy which is consistent with the interests of the Northern Powers. What has Sweden gained since her king attached himself to England?

Nothing could be more painful to his Imperial Majesty, than to see a rupture take place between Sweden and Russia. But his Swedish Majesty has it still in his power to prevent this event by resolving without delay, to adopt that course which can alone preserve a strict union and perfect harmony between the two states.

Done at St. Petersburg, Feb. 10, 1808.

SWEDEN.

Convention betwixt his Britannic Majesty and the King of Sweden, signed at Stockholm on the 8th February, 1808.

The consequences of the treaty of Tilsit between Russia and France, unfolding themselves more and more, in such a manner as to threaten Sweden with a speedy invasion, for the purpose of forcing her to accede to the French system: and his Swedish Majesty finding himself therefore under the necessity of bringing forward, to resist its effects, a greater force than he has at his ordinary disposal, his Britannic Majesty, animated with the constant desire of contributing to the defence and security of his ally, and of supporting him by every means in a war undertaken for the mutual interests of both states, has determined to give to his Swedish Majesty an immediate aid in money, as being the most prompt and efficacious, to be paid from time to time at fixed periods; and their Majesties having judged it expedient that a formal convention, with regard to their reciprocal intentions in this respect, should be concluded, they have for this purpose named and authorized their respective plenipotentiaries; that is to say—in the name and on the part of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Edward Thornton, esq. his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of Sweden; and in the name and on the part of his Majesty the King of Sweden, the Baron D'Ehrenheim, President of his Chancery, and Commander of the Order of the Polar Star, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Article I. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, engages that there shall be paid to his Majesty

Majesty the King of Sweden, the sum of 1,200,000l. sterling, in equal instalments of 100,000l. sterling each per month, beginning with the month of January of the present year inclusively, and to continue successively in the course of each month, the first of which instalments shall be paid on the ratification of the present convention by his Swedish Majesty.

II. His Majesty the King of Sweden engages, on his part, to employ the said sum in putting into motion, and keeping on a respectable establishment, all his land forces, and such part as shall be necessary of his fleets, and particularly his flotilla, in order to oppose the most effectual resistance to the common enemies.

III. Their said Majesties moreover engage to conclude no peace, or truce, or convention of neutrality, with the enemy, but in concert, and by mutual agreement.

IV. The present convention shall be ratified by the two high contracting parties, and its ratification shall be exchanged at London within the space of six weeks after the signature of the said convention, or sooner if it can be done.

In faith whereof, we the undersigned plenipotentiaries of their said Majesties, have signed the present convention, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Stockholm, the 8th of February, in the Year of Redemption, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

EDWARD THORNTON, (L.S.)

F. EHRENHEIM, (L.S.)

Separate Article.—The two high contracting parties have agreed to concert, as soon as possible, the measures to be taken, and the auxiliary succours to be stipulated for, in the case of a war actually taking place between Sweden and the Powers her neighbours; and the stipulations which may thence result shall be considered as separate and additional articles to this convention, and shall have the same force as if they were word for word inserted therein.

In faith of which, we the undersigned plenipotentiaries of their said Majesties, have signed this separate article, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Stockholm, the 8th of February in the Year of our Redemption, 1808.

EDWARD THORNTON, (L.S.)

F. EHRENHEIM, (L.S.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Parliament, since its meeting, has been chiefly occupied in debates on the impolicy of the late Orders in Council, and on the injustice of the late Expedition against Copenhagen.

On the 9th of March, Lord Erskine moved some resolutions relative to the illegality of the Orders in Council, in the House of Lords, which were negatived by 127 against 61.

And on the 23d, Lord Lauderdale moved the following, which were also negatived by 56 against 21:—

1st. Resolved, That the unprecedented commercial warfare in which his Majesty has been advised to involve this country, by his late Orders in Council, must be peculiarly injurious to a nation whose extended concerns give her an interest, more or less direct, in all the mercantile transactions of the world.

2d. Resolved, That it appears to this House, that the system adopted by the said orders, threatens the immediate extinction of maritime commerce—for while, on the one hand, the navy of Great Britain will, in a great measure, prevent all communication with the Continent of Europe, except thro' this country and her allies—it cannot be doubted that the armies of France and of the nations under her subjection may, on the other hand, easily put an end to any such direct intercourse between this country and the Continent.

3d. Resolved, That such annihilation of all maritime commerce, whilst it must totally exclude the produce and manufactures of this island from a foreign market, will leave to our enemies those means of trading in the produce and manufactures of the Continent, which the land-carriage and internal navigation of such extensive countries must afford—means which their industry, urged by the necessity of the case, must rapidly improve and extend.

4th. Resolved, That it appears to this House, that there is just ground to apprehend that the exclusion of colonial produce from the Continent of Europe, if it could be effected, would close many of those channels of industry, by the means of which the commerce and manufactures of this country have attained an unparalleled degree of prosperity:—that it would divert the labour of the Continent from the production of those articles for which maritime commerce has hitherto afforded a vent, to the culture of those productions for the supply of which the extinction of such commerce must create an imperious demand.

5th. Resolved, That it appears to this House, that the manufactures of this country must sustain irreparable injury, from forcibly diverting the labour of America, by the annihilation of maritime commerce, to the manufacture of those articles which habit has made necessary to that country, and the furnishing of which has long given sustenance to thousands of our industrious countrymen.

6th. Resolved, That this system which his Majesty's Orders in Council are intended to enforce, whether regarded as a source of revenue or a measure of hostility, appears to this House equally nugatory and absurd:—as a source of revenue its success must depend on the co-operation of the neutral whose property

property is to be taxed—on the inclination of our allies to sacrifice their interests to our views—and on the consent of our enemies to contribute to the increase of those resources which it is their known object to annihilate: as a measure of warfare, it is destructive of our resources—injurious to the interest of our friends, but wholly ineffectual against our enemies, whom it enables, by payment of the projected duties, to purchase a complete exemption from the distress which it professes to bring upon them.

7th. Resolved, That it appears to this House, that his Majesty's Ministers, by advising his Majesty to adopt such a mode of warfare, are co-operating with the government of France to deprive the inhabitants of the respective countries of the comforts to which they are habituated, and even of the means by which they have existed; and that in so doing they are concurring in an experiment which puts the great contest now at issue betwixt the two nations, on a ground highly disadvantageous to the British empire; for it is obvious, that this system of deprivation must bear much harder on the people of this country, where property has been uniformly respected, and the profits of industry held sacred, than on the people of France, who have been habituated to the extremes of distress, during the convulsions which the revolution has created.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Sharpe moved, on the 22d of March, the following resolutions relative to the Expedition against Copenhagen, which were negatived by 224 against 64:—

That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, submitting to his Majesty, that we have attentively considered all the information before us, respecting the late attack on Copenhagen, and the war in which we have consequently been involved; and that we deeply lament to have found it imperfect, contradictory, and unsatisfactory, in all its parts.

That respecting a transaction in which both the honour and the interests of our country are so deeply concerned, we had hoped for the fullest explanation.

That the principles of our constitution, and the uniform practice of his Majesty, and the sovereigns of his illustrious house, require that Parliament should be distinctly apprized of the true grounds of entering into new wars, and especially in a situation of the country so extraordinary and unprecedented as the present.

That had Denmark been a party to any hostile confederacy, either for menacing his Majesty's territories, or invading his maritime rights, our resistance would have been necessary, and our warfare legitimate; and that under such circumstances, this House would only have to regret that his Majesty should have been advised so lightly to abandon the

ports and arsenals of that country; for, that had the alleged danger been real, the possession of those ports during the war would have afforded the best security against that danger; whereas the abandonment of them has now left us more than ever exposed to it.

But that we can entertain no doubt, that instead of engaging in hostile leagues, Denmark wished only to maintain her neutrality; that this fact is proved even by the imperfect documents which have been laid before us; and is distinctly acknowledged in the proclamation issued by his Majesty's commanders immediately before the attack.

That not only was Denmark no party to such a league, but we see no ground to believe that she was privy to it; and the very fact of its existence is, to say the least, in the highest degree questionable.

That the conclusion of any secret articles at Tilsit, affecting the rights or interests of this country, appears to have been uniformly denied, both by Russia and France; and that the correspondence of his Majesty's secretary of state, and the dates of the transactions, prove that if any such articles did exist, his Majesty's ministers were not in possession of them, when the attack was ordered against Copenhagen.

That his Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in an official note, rested the defence of that measure, not on the hostile purposes either of Denmark or of Russia, but solely on designs which it was said the French government had long been known to entertain.

And, that his Majesty's ministers not only advised his Majesty to abstain from those measures of hostility against Russia, which it was their duty to have recommended, had they really believed in the existence of such engagements, but they actually solicited her mediation to extinguish that war, and her guarantee to defeat those projects, in which it is now pretended she was known to have been a principal and contracting party.

That allegations, thus inconsistent with themselves, and contrary to admitted facts, rather weaken than support the case to which they were applied.

That with respect to the pretended necessity of the case, we beg leave respectfully to assure his Majesty, that we cannot think so meanly of the power and resources of his empire, of the spirit of his people, or of the valour and discipline of his fleets and armies, as to admit that such an act would have been required for any purpose of self-preservation.

And that, whatever temporary advantages the possession of the ships and stores taken at Copenhagen may afford, they have been more than counterbalanced by the increased dangers arising from the manner in which they have been obtained.

That this measure, so highly objectionable both in policy and in principle, has augmented the number of our enemies; has animated against us the passions of whole nations, who

before were amicably disposed towards us, and has, above all, shaken our own reliance on the justice of our cause; the only sentiment which has hitherto upheld us in all our difficulties; commanding the respect of other nations, and inspiring our own people with a confident expectation, under the blessing of Providence, of a successful termination of a long and arduous contest.

That we are ever unwilling to pronounce definitively on a measure, the whole grounds of which are not before us: but that, in a case which above all others required the clearest proof, we have the deep mortification of being compelled to acknowledge, that every presumption is against us; and that no evidence has yet been adduced on which we can safely rest the defence of our country, from accusations the most injurious to our national character.

The attention of the public has also been drawn again to the gross and scandalous misappropriation of the House of Correction in Cold-bath-fields, by the following spirited petition:—

To the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the Honourable House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in the United Parliament assembled:

The Petition of Alexander Stephens of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, and Park House, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire,

Humbly sheweth, That certain persons lately serving the office of Grand Jurymen for the county of Middlesex, to the number of about nine, having visited the House of Correction for the said county, commonly called the Cold Bath Fields Prison, on Tuesday November the third, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, between the hours of eleven and twelve in the forenoon:

They there discovered, that all the loaves found by them (each of which ought to contain sixteen ounces, and to be distributed daily at ten o'clock in the morning) were greatly deficient in point of quantity, as will be seen from the annexed statement on the part of one of the magistrates of the city of London.

That the prison weight demanded and used upon the present occasion, for trying the loaves in rotation, proved also deficient, as was fully demonstrated in both instances on the same day, when compared with the standard at Guildhall, in the presence, first, of Sir William Leighton, Knight, then Lord Mayor, and afterwards, of Richard Phillips Esq. then, and still one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, as well as of four of the late Grand Jury; and, moreover, that the scales of the said prison were false and fraudulent.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Sheriff Phillips to William Mainwaring, Esq. Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, &c.

Bridge Street, Nov. 13, 1807.

"SIR—I consider it a duty which I owe

the public to inform you, as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and, I believe, one of the Committee for conducting the business of the prison, that I was present when an appeal was lately made by the Grand Jury of the county to the standard weights in Guildhall; that I witnessed the examination of the pound weight for weighing meat and other provisions in the House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields, when it was found to be seven-eighths of an ounce too light; and that on weighing some loaves which were found in the same prison, by the Grand Jury, they appeared also to be considerably too light, one or two of them being from an ounce and a half to two ounces under weight. I should compromise the feelings which I bear towards the respectable magistracy of the county of Middlesex, if I were to omit to make this formal communication.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

R. PHILLIPS, Sheriff."

"To W. Mainwaring, Esq."

Your petitioner, together with other gentlemen, late members of the Grand Jury, also discovered:

That several of the liege subjects of this realm were committed to close custody, in cells destitute of fire, eight feet three inches long, by six feet three inches wide, two of them in irons, although sick; some, if not all, of these were innocent in point of fact, as all were then innocent in point of law, being detained under the pretext of re-examination, and consequently uncondemned by the legal judgment of their peers, or even the accusatory verdict of a Grand Jury. Of this number were a mother, a daughter, and a son, of creditable appearance; the two former in one cell, so situated as to be exposed to a continual current of external air, without the possibility of obtaining, even during the severest frost, an artificial warmth by means of fuel, while the convicts below enjoyed all the comforts of an open roomy ward, with occasional access to fire.

That in one of these lonely cells, was closely confined a foreigner of some rank, the Chevalier de Blin, who, as we were told by one of the jailors, while so immured, had been deprived of his reason, and who presented to your petitioner a memorial on his knees; who after conversing with him in French some time, through the key-hole, demanded to enter.

That in this place, originally destined for the improvement of the morals of petty offenders, a female prisoner, as we have learned, has been lately debauched by the Son of the Chief Jailor, or Governor, who then held an office of trust in the prison, and has since had a child, now, or at least lately, burdensome to the parish of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex.

That four debtors were shut up in this House of Correction, the only communication between whom and the world, appears to take

take place occasionally, by means of two iron grates, at upwards of six feet distance from each other, with a jailor walking in the interval, so as to preclude complaint; and that from the examination of a debtor, and also, by a letter from him, both in the possession of your petitioner, it appears that he was shut up with persons guilty of robbery and unnatural crimes.

And lastly, that six innocent persons, the bills against whom had been thrown out by the Grand Jury, were dragged from Cold Bath Fields Prison to Hick's Hall, in open day, at the close of session, first manacled, and then fastened together by a rope, to be discharged by proclamation.

I, your petitioner, therefore, conceiving that such gross instances of fraud, coupled with such an open violation of the laws, and even of the express orders of session, are calculated to bring his Majesty's government into contempt, and cast an unmerited odium on our most excellent constitution; thinking also, that if such malpractices were detected in a casual and slight survey, of less than two hours' duration, far greater abuses are likely to be brought to light, by the intervention of the grand inquest of the nation, I most humbly and earnestly solicit this honourable House to take the premises into consideration, and by a public and open examination at its bar, or any other mode, afford such relief, as may seem meet.

A. STEPHENS.

A Bill to prevent the grant of places in reversion, which had excited a very lively interest in the public mind, being thrown out in the Lords, the following protest was entered:—

Dissentient—1st, Because the bill does not, in our opinion, invade any of the legal prerogatives of the crown, or diminish any of its constitutional influence, but tends rather to secure both, by removing the temptation to negligence or abuse in the disposal of offices.

2d, Because it appears to us to be necessary, in this and every other instance, to se-

cure to the subjects of this country, suffering under the pressure of an unprecedented accumulation of taxes, the means of economical retrenchment, and reform of such offices, as can either be reduced in their emolument or entirely abolished, without injury to the dignity and powers of the crown, or to the interests of the public.

3d, Because, with respect to places granted in reversion, all means of retrenchment and reform are taken away so long as the lives for which they are granted shall continue.

4th, Because reform and retrenchment in the public expenditure have been recommended to us from the throne, and because we are apprehensive that the rejection of the present Bill may be considered by the people of the united kingdom, as indicating a disposition in this house, not to give effect to that wise and salutary recommendation.

LAUDERDALE	PONSONBY
GREY	STAFFORD
ALBEMARLE	CARRINGTON
ESSEX	KING
JERSEY	COWPER
VASSAL HOLLAND	PONSONBY of Imokilly

Dissentient for the 1st, 2d, and 4th reasons—

SPENCER	CLIFTON
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Petitions for the restoration of that Peace which was so wantonly and unhappily broken by the weak administration of Lord Sidmouth, begin to flow in from various manufacturing districts; and, on the other hand, addresses to the Throne pledging the addressers to support his Majesty's government till a safe and honourable peace can be again concluded, are very patriotically preparing from most of the corporate bodies in the empire. Both these measures have, in the opinion of their advocates, the same object, the restoration of peace; we therefore join with every man of sense in the empire, in wishing them success.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of February and the 20th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

ARMSON Joseph, Eyton, Salop, miller. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn)
 Andrews Henry, Canterbury, seedsmen. Netherfole and Portal, Essex Street, Strand
 Burgefs George Warren, Joseph Thomas Lockyer, and Rowland Gill, of Eriol, linen drapers. (Sweet, Inner Temple)
 Bower John Cocks, Ledbury, Hereford, milliner. (Watts, Symond's inn)
 Belcher Elijah, Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings)
 Bedford William and Samuel Sumner, Foster lane, wholesale linen drapers. (Drake, Old Fish street)
 Briggs David, Walterclough, York, clothier. (Sykes and Knowles, New inn)
 Bacon Wm. Sheffield, Grocer. (Biggs, Hatton Garden)
 Brown James, Tavistock, house builder. (Davis, Essex street)

Batty John, Primrose street, Bishopsgate street, straw hat manufacturer. (Pearce, Dixon, and Allen, Paternoster row)
 Bamford Joseph, Manchester, grocer. (Duckworth, Chippendale, and Dennison, Manchester)
 Boucher Charles, Southampton row, Bloomsbury, book-seller. (Watkins and Cooper, Lincoln's inn)
 Claypole, Edward Chatham, shopkeeper. (T. and W. Nettleship, Grocer's hall, Poultry)
 Crockett Thomas, Oxford, dealer and Chapman. (Roe and Mannings, Gray's inn square)
 Downs William Augustus, Brewer street, undertaker. (Dyne, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street)
 Dyer Richard, Bath, cornfactor. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row)
 Duffields George, York buildings, Bermondsey New road, wool carder. (Cross, King street, Southampton)
 Drewy Wm. jun. Falkingham, Lincoln, carpenter. (Johnson and Gaskell, Gray's inn)
 Dickens Thomas, Hoxton, Middlesex, baker. (Sheffield, Prescott street, Goodman's fields)
 Ellams John, Manchester, bricklayer. (Ellis, Curstons street)

East

East Samuel Brewerton, Old Jewry, factor. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry)
 Eardley Edward, Exeter, dealer in glass and china ware. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn)
 Evans William, Wootton, Oxford, butcher. (Haynes, Adderbury, Oxford)
 Ford William, Prichett street, auctioneer. (Hughes, Bear yard, Lincoln's inn fields)
 Folley John, Dunstable, straw hat manufacturer. (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook)
 Foreshaw, Alexander, Whitechapel, High street, victualier. (Noy, Wincing lane)
 Grey Edward, Monk Wearmouth, coal fitter. (Wharton and Dyke, Lamb's buildings)
 Graham John, of Chorley, and John Harrison, of Prescott, liquor merchants. (Barretts, Grays inn)
 Green Ralph Cooper, Lincoln's inn, money scrivener. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street)
 Holden James, sen. and James Holden, jun. Salford, Lancashire, dyers. (J. and R. Willis, Warrford court)
 Hamlin Richard, Tottenham court road, victualier. (Hutchinson and Emmott, Brewer's hall, Addle street)
 Holmes Thos. Hertham, Surrey, nurseryman. (Clarke, Sader's hall, Cheapside)
 Hartland William Jun. Bristol, house carpenter. (James, Gray's inn square)
 Hillman William, Waltham cross, Herts, grocer. (Keynolds, Castle street, Falcon square)
 Humphreys Richard, Stamford, linen draper. (Thompson, Stamford)
 Hutchinson Robt. Manchester, joiner. (Hurd, Temple)
 Heppell John, Monkwearmouth, sail maker. (Blakiston, Symond's inn)
 Hartley John, Kendal, shoemaker. (Rigge and Merriheld, Carey street)
 Holdsworth Wm. Addingham, York, flax spinner. (Winn, Barnard's inn)
 Haydon John, Mitcham, Surrey, butcher. (Smith and Trower, Barber's hall)
 Heginbotham William Mosley, Manchester, cotton spinner. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings)
 Hiley James, Leeds, York, dealer and chapman. (Battye, Chancery lane)
 Hollyer John, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn)
 Holroyd Richard, Sowerby, York, woollen manufacturer. (Wiggleworth, Gray's inn)
 Jones Abraham, Portsea, Hopseller. (Isaacs, Mitre court, Aldgate)
 Kinch Hayter, jun. and James Kinch, Fareham, Southampton, timber merchants. (Alesford, Alexander, and Holm, New inn)
 Lyon, Solomon, Chelsea, dealer and chapman. (Benton, Union street, Southwark)
 Lewis Lewis, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, lined draper. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry)
 Lewis Lewis, and Francesa Rudd, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, milliners. (Flexney, Chancery lane)
 Lund Charles Lewis, Old Jewry, factor. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry)
 Moon James, of Manchester, and Wm. Maymon, of Halingden, cotton manufacturers. (Duckworth, Chippendall, and Denison, Manchester)
 Mason Wm. Henry, Heartley place, Southwark, paper hanger. (Rippon, Bermondsey)
 Miles John, Bermondsey street, corn dealer. (Newcombe, Vine street)
 Myers David, Thompson, Stamford, draper. (Johnson and Gaskell, Gray's inn)
 Ogden Charles, of the parish of Bradford, York, worsted spinner. (Caton and Brummell, Aldergate street)
 Palling John, jun. Manchester, al-house keeper. (Hurd, Temple)
 Penny Wm. Deptford, victualier. (Henson, Dorset street, Salisbury square)
 Piper Joseph, and Knowles Winder, Richmond, Surrey, grocers. (Baddley, Serle street, Lincoln's inn fields)
 Paine Robert, Raine, Eliza, shopkeeper. (Fillingham, Union street, Whitechapel)
 Pearce, S. Alban's street, ladies shoemaker. (Denton and Barker, Gray's inn)
 Poulton Thomas, Rots, Hereford, timber merchant. (Hartley, Red Lion square)
 Percival John, Lewtham, Prescott street, merchant. (Wilde, jun. Calve street, Falcon square)
 Palmer John, Canterbury, tailor. (Jackson, Gray's inn)
 Randall Joseph, Leeds, York, grocer. (Battye, Chancery lane)
 Robinson James, Liverpool, silversmith. (Windie, John street, Bedford row)
 Rickman Wm. Northampton, linen draper. (Wilkinson and Church, White Lion street, Spitalfields)
 Reid James, Broad street, underwriter. (Spottiswoode, Tokenhouse yard)
 Robinson Thomas, Manchester, innkeeper. (Hurd, Temple)
 Ridley John, Manchester, tailor. (Ellis, Curfitor street)
 Read Thomas, Bishopgate street, cheesemonger. (Burt, John street, Crutched friars)
 Seaward James, Union place, Kent road, Surrey, builder. (Alcock, Bedford, and Corner, York street, Southwark)
 Sewell George, Deptford, victualier. (Pearce, Dixon, and Allen, Paternoster row)
 Saunders Matthew, Strand on the Green, Widdelox, milliner. (Davies, Warwick street, Golden square)
 Spencer Samuel, Exeter, spirit merchant. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry)
 Thomason Richard, Staining, Lancaster, corn dealer. (Barretts, Grays inn)
 Tomlinson John, and Charles Tomlinson, Chester, Brewers. (Folts, Leche, and Potts, Chester)

Varndell William (surviving partner of Edward Varndell and Wm. Varndell), Hartley row, Hants, coachmaker. (Vincent, Bedford street, Bedford square)
 Venault de Charmilly, Peter Francis, Somerset street, Portman square, coal merchant and distiller. (Collet, Wimburn, and Collet, Chancery lane)
 Vinn Thomas, Clement's lane, dealer and Chapman. (Sarel, Surrey street, Strand)
 Webb John, Manchester, calico manufacturer. (Ellis, Curfitor street)
 Wilkinson John, and Thomas Lacey, Basinghall street, factors. (Walton, Girdler's hall, Basinghall street)
 Watkis Thomas Ishmael, Salford, Lancaster, cotton merchant. (J. and R. Willis, Warrford court)
 Whitehead James, Bolton le Moors, Lancaster, hatter. (Hurd, Temple)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Anderson John, Gracechurch street, paper hanger, April 9
 Bell Joseph, and Richard Atkinson, Bow lane, warehousemen, March 22
 Biggs Bryant, Charterhouse Hinton, Somerset, March 19
 Brown John, Winttingham, Lincoln, baker, March 24
 Bonney Henry Grouse, New Bond street, furniture printer, May 3
 Bellringer Ann, Bodman, linen draper, March 21
 Ball James Belcher, jun. Kensington, coachmaker, May 3
 Boore Lancelot, Wardour street, tailor, April 9
 Bove Mariano, Piccadilly, printfeller
 Banks Anthony Collins, Plymouth dock, druggist, April 4, final
 Booth William, Holcombe Brook, Lancaster, April 1
 Bagshaw Abraham, North Walsham, Norfolk, shopkeeper, April 22, final
 Baird John, Barbican, distiller, May 2, final
 Bean John, Leeds, York, worsted manufacturer, April 13, final
 Burgefs George, Whitecross street, Brewer, April 11
 Barlow Thomas, Liverpool, tailor, April 4, final
 Benson John, John Dennison, and Joseph Robinson, Bolton by the sands, Lancaster, April 6
 Beach William, Ludlow, mercer, April 19, final
 Bradshaw Thomas, St. Martin's le Grand, shoemaker, April 23
 Benson Wm. Twickenham, maltster, April 16
 Corney, Robt. New Gravel lane, Hopseller, March 29
 Cundall Robt. jun. York, common brewer, March 21, final
 Cliff Richd. Little Bolton, Lancaster, muslin manufacturer, March 30
 Coward John, Ulverston, ironmonger, April 18
 Carleton John, Hilbert hall, Westmoreland, cotton spinner, May 10
 Christin Francis Henry, John Calvert Clarke, and Charles Bowen, College hill, merchants, April 26
 Crocker John, Gosport, grocer, April 12
 Clifford Benj. Smith's rents, St. John's street, dealer and chapman, April 23
 Cartwright Samuel, Maiden lane, Wood street, hoffer, April 9
 Carr John, Bishopwearmouth, joiner, April 9
 Cliff Richd. Little Bolton, Lancaster, muslin manufacturer, April 29
 Daniels Joseph Elkan, Coleman street, merchant, March 26, final
 Delap Thos. Barton-upon-Humber, shopkeeper, March 24
 Eyles Thomas, Eilton, Bedford, butcher, March 26
 Farr Richard, Wootton, Hereford, timber merchant, March 28, final
 Fowler Ralph, Mortimer street, Cavendish square, upholder, April 11
 Farnell Martin, Ashby de la Zouch, banker, April 5
 Francis Frederick, Chiswick, Middlesex, smith, April 9
 Fortnum William, Ball Alley, Lombard street, stationer, April 9
 Gray James, East Smithfield, baker, April 11
 Goodwin Samuel, Haymarket, hardwareman, April 11
 Grover Thos. Kingston-upon-Thames, postmaster, April 24
 Gibbs Robert, Whitecross alley, Moorfields, chair maker, April 9
 Husey Charles, and Nicholas Husey, Newgate street, linen drapers, April 30
 Horsfall Abraham, and John Robinson, jun. Bradford, York, woollaplers, March 21
 Home Patrick, and Patrick Hunter, Throgmorton street, merchants, May 3
 Hamman Christopher, High Holborn, turner, April 2
 Heath Wm. Chippenham, clothier, May 14
 Handley Wm. Stradbrook, Suffolk, tanner, April 11
 Headen Samuel, Threadneedle street, insurance broker, April 23
 Hurry James, Nag's Head court, Gracechurch street, merchant, April 12
 Hollins Francis, Ashborne, Derby, mercer, April 13
 Harris Thos. Oxford street, mattress maker, March 19, final
 Hughes Thos. Norfolk street, Strand, wine merchant, April 23
 Horne Crichton, Pollard street, Ratcliffe Highway, glass maker, May 3
 Jones John, Emstone, Oxford, victualier, April 14
 Kent Eliz. Bicester, Oxford, draper, April 2
 Lowcock Eliz. Skipton, York, innkeeper, March 26
 Lester Leonard, shearnels, shoemaker, April 16
 Levin Bendix Barnard, Great Alie street, merchant, April 9
 Making John, Bristol, linen draper, April 12
 Mackinlay William, Liverpool, linen draper, April 17, final

Mackean Archibald, Winchester street, merchant (partner with John Askwith, of Jamaica), April 30
 Nicholson Henry, Bridge street, Westminster, silk mercer, April 9, final
 Phillips Joseph, Bicester, Oxford, linen draper, May 3
 Payne Samuel, Chelsea, coal merchant, April 2, final
 Parr John Owen, London, insurance broker, May 19, final
 Powles Richard, Nag's Head court, Gracechurch street, merchant, April 12
 Prested Robert, Brick lane, Spitalfields, shoemaker, March 13
 Pilcher Thomas, Holy Cross, Canterbury, wheelwright, April 12, final
 Richardson John, Somerset street, Goodman's fields, mathematical instrument maker, March 22
 Riggs Wm. Old Bailey, glove merchant, April 11
 Rumley Thos. sen. Bermondsey, broom maker, May 3
 Roberts Robert, Liverpool, merchant, March 18
 Rowland Joseph, Gray's Inne place, Fetter lane, carpenter, April 9
 Raiton Edward, Southwark, hop merchant, May 3, final
 Robinson Thomas, and Michael Robinson, Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland liquor merchants, April 9, final
 Richardson Clement Stephen, Cambridge, linen draper, April 12
 Smith Ray, Albemarle street, wine merchant, May 3
 Smith John, Manchester, cotton merchant, April 11
 Squire Trifram, and Trifram Squire, jun. Stoke Damerell, Devon, tin plate workers, April 2, final
 Satterthwaite Thos. Manchester, merchant, March 30
 Smith Thos. Mawdesley, Lancaster, tanner, March 18
 Southam Thos. Creak Norfolk, hawker, March 26
 Swaine Robt. Halifax, John Swaine, Skircoat, Edward Swaine, London Hannah Swaine, Halifax, Joseph Swaine, Halifax, and Henry Ramabotham, of Bradford, merchants, March 30 and 31
 Smith Wm. Rosemary lane, cheesemonger, May 3
 Sandford Wm. and Josiah, Box, Salford, Lancashire, dyer, March 29
 Stevens Joseph, and John Cartar, Bread street, warehousemen, May 24

Shepherd Thomas, Romford, nurseryman, April 9
 Scott Joseph, Wakefield, grocer, April 12
 Self Wm. Bath, mercer, April 25, final
 Symens George, Plymouth dock, mercer, April 6
 Simpson John, Hull, ship carpenter, April 4
 Stevens Joseph, Gravesend, linen draper, April 16
 Shepard, Henry, Cambridge, wine merchant, April 19
 Tuton John and Joseph Waring, Leeds, York, merchants, March 24
 Trayner Wm. Jermyn street, tailor, March 29
 Telford Richd. Robert, Wm. and Benj. Hanbury, Great Russell street, shoemakers, April 5
 Thomas Robt Cowbridge, Glamorgan, shopkeeper, April 11
 Taylor John Spencer, Gracechurch street, straw hat manufacturer
 Treppass, Wm. St. Martin's-le-Grand, bookseller, May 3, final
 Tyrrell John, Maidstone, ironmonger, April 23
 Thompson Wm. Dean street, Southwark, and Ebenezer Leadbeater, Lambeth, merchants, May 24
 Thomas Anthony, Duke street, Westminster, leather manufacturer, April 9
 Vodel Albert, Paul's Chain, furrier, March 19
 Whalley Ray, Cullum street, Fenchurch street, brandy merchant, March 15
 Watts William, Cattle lane, Southwark, leather dresser, March 29
 Walker Samuel, Leeds, York, maltster, March 23
 Wall William, Oxford street, hofier, March 22
 Withington Richard, Stockport, muslin manufacturer, April 5
 Watnough Robert, and Robert Williamson, Clapham, Liverpool, soap boilers, March 18
 Wightman Thomas, Arundel Sussex, vintner, April 18
 Woodward Alexander, Liverpool wine merchant, April 6
 Wilson John, Reudal, tallow chandler, April 8, final
 Whiteley Joseph, Plymouth, merchant, April 4
 Williams John, Leigh, Lancashire, cabinet maker, April 15, final

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

A NEW Bethlem, or Hospital for Lunatics, in the room of the house of reception for unfortunate maniacs, in Moorfields, is to be proceeded upon immediately; the ground has been marked out in the fields between Highbury-place and Ball's-pond, Islington.

At a very numerous Meeting of Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Highland Society, a variety of patterns of woollen cloths manufactured at Inverness, were produced. The Society were of opinion that this spirited undertaking to introduce the woollen manufactory into the Highlands, deserves the countenance and support of the public. The Society went through a great variety of important business, and finished by adjudging Premiums for various improvements in the arts, sciences, and agriculture.

MARRIED.

William Rose, esq. of Colebrook-dale, Shropshire, to Miss Mary Sims, of Ludgate-hill.

John Weatherell, esq. of York, to Miss Peacock, eldest daughter of the Rev. John P. rector of Hornby, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Charles Lewis Phipps, esq. captain in the 2d dragoon guards, to Miss Sophia Hales, youngest daughter of the late Sir John H.

P. Pestell, esq. of Hornsey, to Mrs. Godfrey, widow of John G. esq.

At Wanstead, the Rev. H. H. Parker, to Miss Knowles.

Benjamin Gibson, esq. of Gosport, to Miss

Walker, only daughter of Adam W. esq. late of Conduit-street.

Major W. S. Plenderleath, of the 100th regiment, to Mrs. Margaret Macdavis, widow of the late Simon M. esq. of Montreal.

Thomas Feifers, esq. of Streatham, Surrey, to Miss C. Slater, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S. of Keynsham, Wilts.

At Hampstead, Richard Davenport, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister, to Sophia, daughter of John Longley, esq.

Mr. William Newman, merchant to Miss Frost, only daughter of John F. esq.

In the chapel of the Tower, John Symonds, esq. lieutenant in his Majesty's royal York Rangers, to Miss A. Drew, only daughter of J. Drew, esq. of Gravesend.

Robert Sowerby, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Ann Hartle, daughter of the late Colonel H.

At Stepney, John Edmonstone, esq. purser of his Majesty's ship Ceres, to Miss Eliza Fenton, of Assembly row, Mile End.

James Amos, of Devonshire square, esq. to Mrs. Michell, relict of Henry Crichley M. esq. of Teignmouth-house, Devon.

At St. James's Church, Mr. Isaac James, to Miss Mindrin, both of Pall Mall.

At St. Martins in the Fields, Charles Thomas Briscoe, esq. of Islington, to Miss Harworth.

At St. Mary, Newington, Joseph Fox, esq. of Lombard-street, to Miss Gibbs, of Walrict Gwatkins, of Croydon.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, John Preston England,

England, esq. to Miss Mary Howell, of Worcester.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Davies, to Miss Owen, both of Bond-street.

Captain Bathurst, of the royal navy, to Miss M. Wood, of Manchester street.

DIED.

Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. *Nebemias Stokes*, late of Lombard street.

At the house of Patrick Colquhoun, esq. James-street, Buckingham-gate, *Maria*, the eldest daughter of Dr. P. M. Brody, late physician to the island of Tortola.

At Clapham, in the 64th year of his age, *Henry L. Gardner*, esq. many years an eminent bookseller in the Strand, and one of the Court of Assistants of the Company of Stationers.

At Ham Common, aged 82, the Hon. *Esther Chetwynd*, sister of the late, and aunt to the present, Lord Viscount Chetwynd.

In Gloucester-street, Portman square, Lady *Martin*, relict of Sir Henry M. late comptroller of the navy.

In South-street, Finsbury-square, *James Colquhoun*, esq. merchant; a man of the strictest integrity, and who possessed, without ostentation, the warmest benevolence of character.

At Shepperton, Mrs. *Anne Horsley*, sister to the late Bishop of St. Asaph.

At Enfield-highway, the wife of Mr. W. J. Roberts, proprietor of the Telegraph, and other coaches, from the White-horse inn, Fetter-lane, aged 26.

At Belmont-place, Vauxhall, Mrs. *Elizabeth Living*, wife of Nathaniel L. esq. 36.

At Pentonville, Mr. *John Jennings*, brewer, of Pulteney street.

In Berner's-street, *John Gordon Mackenzie*, esq. surgeon in the Coldstream guards, 30.

In Welbeck-street, Mrs. *Peacock*, wife of George P. esq. and eldest daughter of the late General Sir John Dalling.

In Judd-place, East, the only daughter of T. Coverdale, esq.

In Tavistock-street, Russell-square, *James Inglis Keigly*, esq.

Miss *Allemand*, daughter of Mr. J. R. A. formerly of Leicester, and of Mrs. Hayes, widow of Mr. Alderman H. of Northampton.

In Baker-street, Portman square, Mrs. *Greenly*, relict of Edward G. esq. 73.

In North Audley-street, Mrs. A. *Matthews*, of Llandaff, Glamorganshire.

The Rev. *Daniel Henry Durand*, many years one of the ministers of the French church, Threadneedle street, 77.

In Upper Conway-street, Fitzroy-square, *Nathaniel Tanner*, esq. formerly a commander in the East India Company's service.

Suddenly, Sir *Giles Rooke*, knt. one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

At Coles-hill-house, Herts, Mrs. *Greg*, wife of Thomas G. esq. and eldest daughter of the late Robert Hibbert, esq. of Manchester.

In Long-acre, Mr. R. *Winter*.

In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, *Richard Westmacott*, sen. esq. 59.

William Siddons, esq. the husband of Mrs. Siddons. Though he had been for some time infirm, his death was rather sudden, as he had passed the preceding evening with a party of friends, and appeared to be in good health. Mr. Siddons was an estimable man in private life, distinguished for his probity and an exact performance of all his duties. He had a correct taste for literature, and a ready turn for poetry, which appeared in many loyal and patriotic songs, to which, however, he was too modest to put his name.

In his 50th year, the Right Hon. *George Evelyn Boscawen*, Viscount Falmouth, captain of the band of gentleman pensioners: his lordship was a son of the brave Admiral Boscawen; succeeded his uncle, in February 1782; married Miss Crewe, only daughter of John Crewe, esq. who died in 1793, leaving two sons and two daughters; the eldest son, Edward, now Viscount Falmouth, will be 21 years old in May next.

At Clifton, the Countess Dowager of *Fingal*. She was the only daughter and heiress of William Woolascot, esq. of Woolverton, Berkshire, and mother to the Earl of Fingal and Lady Teresa Dease. Her ladyship was one of the mildest, gentlest, and most amiable of her sex.

At her house in Grosvenor-square, aged 82, Mrs. *Allanson*, of Studley, Yorkshire, widow of Charles Allanson, esq. of Bramham Biggin, and the only surviving daughter of the late W. Aislaby, esq. The high estimation in which her character was deservedly held by all ranks and conditions in life, is far above panegyric; her benevolence and liberality to the public in general, to the tenants, and poor in particular, was unbounded; and it may be truly said, that in her society has lost one of its brightest ornaments.

In Park-lane, *George Damer*, Earl of Dorchester, Viscount and Baron Milton, of Milton-Abbey, in Dorsetshire, also Baron Milton, of Shrone-hill, in Ireland, Lord Lieutenant of Dorsetshire, aged 62. His lordship was never married; his only sister, Lady Caroline Damer, always resided with him. His disorder was the gout, with which he had been afflicted many years. This nobleman was a great favourite with their Majesties, who always honoured him with a visit during their residence at Weymouth. He is supposed to have died rich, and is succeeded in his titles and estates, by his only brother, the Hon. Lionel Damer, now Earl of Dorchester.

At her brother's house, aged 22, Miss *Harriet Craock*, daughter of Marmaduke C. esq. of Gainsford, Durham, much and deservedly regretted by all who were acquainted with her amiable and endearing manners.

In Tichfield-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. *Gilbank*, relict of the late Rev. William G.

In Lower Berkley-street, Mrs. *Rawlinson*, relict of the late Henry Rawlinson, esq. M. P. for Liverpool.

Mr. *George Scribener*, many years an eminent butcher in Clare-market.

At Hammersmith, Mrs. *Dagge*, relict of the late John Dagge, esq. formerly of Lincoln's inn.

In Howland-street, *John Rodon*, esq. aged 68, late one of his Majesty's honourable privy council of the island of Jamaica, and custos rotulorum for the parish and precinct of St. Catherine's.

At Stanley-house, King's road, Chelsea, *Leonard Morse*, esq. F.R.S. and A.S. and principal clerk in the war-office.

In Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, *Thomas Robinson*, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Middlesex and Surrey.

In Gower-street, *Henry Hall*, esq. formerly one of the Prothonotaries office, of the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. *Thomas Haines*, many years master of Tom's coffee-house, Great Russel-street Covent-garden.

In London-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. *Rigaud*, wife of J. F. Rigaud, esq. R. A.

Mr. *Joseph Wells*, 73, one of the bridge-masters of the City of London.

In Manchester-street, Mrs. *Cooke*, wife of the Rev. Richard C. of Lyndhurst, Hants.

In Lisson-street, Lisson-green, aged 86, Mr. *Joseph Buckmaster*, only brother of the late Samuel Buckmaster, esq. of St. George's, Jamaica.

In South-street, Finsbury-square, *Charles Duncan*, esq. of Chesterfield county, Virginia, North America.

At Brompton, *Clark Durnford*, esq. chief clerk to the treasurer of the ordnance office in the Tower, in which service he had been forty-five years.

At an obscure lodging, in Ratcliff-highway, where he fell a victim to poverty and disease, Mr. *William Henry Hall*, compiler of the Encyclopædia in 3 volumes folio, which bears his name, and author of several other works.

At Gosmore, near Hitchin, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Thomas Dove*, rector of Holwell, Bedfordshire, and of Hertford-cum-Gaysley, Suffolk, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Hertford. The death of this amiable and good man, is a source of severe affliction to his family, and in the circle of his numerous friends, his memory will be long cherished with sincere and affectionate regard; for to a placid and cheerful temper, and mild and conciliating manners, he united strictness of principle, integrity of conduct, a lively and vigorous understanding, and a warm and benevolent heart.

At Mackmery End, Herts, Mrs. *Sibley*, mother of the Rev. John S. rector of Walcot, Bath, 92.

At Hammersmith, Dr. *Flower*, an eminent physician.

In Charlotte street, Bedford-square, in his 92d year, *George Hill*, esq. serjeant at law, and his Majesty's ancient serjeant: he was a man of great abilities, but of very singular, though harmless, habits; harmless except that, by making him appear ridiculous, they in a great degree rendered his talents useless to himself and to the public.

At the house of his grandfather, the Duke of Buccleugh, in Whitehall, in the 11th year of his age, Lord *Scott* son of the Earl of Dalkeith. This promising young nobleman sickened with the measles at Eton school, of which disease he died.

In Castle-street, Oxford-market, *M. le Comte de Feutiere*, formerly a colonel of distinguished merit in the service of Louis XVI. He was found lifeless in his apartments. The coroner's jury summoned to enquire into the cause of his death, returned a verdict—*Died by the visitation of God.*

At Gordon's hotel, of a violent attack upon his lungs, Colonel *Fullarton*, of Fullarton. He was distinguished for all the social virtues, brilliant talents, and much accomplished mind, and his death must be lamented by every friend to his country, to justice, and to humanity.

Mr. *Samuel Chancellor*, keeper of the City Green-yard, for nearly forty years.

In Upper Berkeley street, the Hon. Emma *Cartwright*, wife of William Ralph C. esq. of Aynho, Northamptonshire.

In Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, L. B. *Cohen*, esq. merchant.

In Bond-street, *John Pybus*, esq. banker.

Sir *James de Bathe*, of Knightstown, in the county of Meath, Ireland. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son James Buttler Wynne de Bathe, who is in his 16th year.

W. Shepherd, esq. water bailiff for the city of London.

In Lower Brook-street, *Gerard Lord Viscount Lake*, a general in the army, colonel of the 80th foot, governor of Plymouth, and treasurer of the Duchy of Cornwall. His lordship was a member of the court martial on Lieutenant General Whitelock, where he caught a fever which carried him off in a few days. In the course of a long military life, he greatly distinguished himself as an able and successful general on the Continent, in Ireland, and in India, from which he only returned lately with an impaired constitution. His lordship's campaign in India, established his fame as a gallant and skilful officer; and for his meritorious conduct in that country, he was raised to the peerage. He has left five daughters, two of whom are married, and two sons, Colonel Francis Gerard Lake, of the 1st regiment of foot-guards, who succeeds to the title; and Lieutenant Colonel George A. F. Lake, of the 29th foot, who,

who, though a very young man, attended his father in all his campaigns in Ireland and India.

At her apartments, in Hampton Court palace, the Hon. *Jane Carey*, daughter of Lucius Charles, sixth viscount Falkland, 74.

In Portland-place, Lady *Sheridan*.

Joseph Bonomi, esq. an eminent artist, and an associate of the Royal Academy, 68.

In Queen-street, Cheapside, *Thomas Cater*, esq. father of the Apothecaries' Company, 81.

At his house, in Harley-street, *Thomas Edwards Freeman*, esq. of Battenberg, Gloucestershire.

Phillips Cosby, esq. admiral of the Red Squadron, 77. This gentleman was the representative of an Irish family of some distinction, and came into possession of the family-estate, Stradbally hall, in Queen's county, on the death of the late Lord Sydney, of Leix, Baron Stradbally. This officer entered at an early period of life, in 1745, into the navy, on board of the *Comet* Bomb, of which the late admiral Sir Richard Spry was then captain. The commencement of his professional career was not very auspicious, for on the 12th of February in the above mentioned year, the *Comet* was taken in the West Indies, after an obstinate defence, by a Spanish frigate of 36 guns, and Mr. Cosby, with the captain and a few others, being removed on board the Spaniard, was carried a prisoner to the Havannah. The *Comet*, with the rest of the crew, was retaken the same day by an English man of war. Mr. Cosby was soon exchanged, and continued to serve with Captain Spry, first in the West Indies, and afterwards in the East, whither he sailed with Admiral Boscawen. He returned in 1754 to England, and before the end of the year sailed for America, with Commodore Keppel. In 1755 Mr. Cosby received his commission as lieutenant, and is supposed to have still remained with his old commander, who was promoted to the *Fougeux* of 64 guns, and ordered again to America with the squadron under Boscawen. At the siege of *Louisburg* in 1758, Mr. Cosby commanded a schooner, and having had the good fortune, when on a particular service to attract the notice of General Wolfe, he was at the express desire of that officer appointed his marine aid-de-camp. In this capacity he served with the general the following year at the siege of *Quebec*, and continued with him till the glorious day which terminated his life. Mr. Cosby soon afterwards returned to England, and in June 1760, was appointed commander of the *Laurel* sloop. From this ship he was the following year promoted to the rank of post-captain, in the *Hind* frigate of 20 guns. On the conclusion of the peace Captain Cosby enjoyed a period of relaxation from his professional duties till the year 1766 or 1767, when he was appointed to the *Montreal*, of 32 guns, and ordered to the Medi-

terranean. In September of the last-mentioned year he returned to England with the corpse of his late royal highness the Duke of York, who died at Monaco; and, having performed this service repaired to his former station, where he remained during the three following years. From this period until a short time previous to the renewal of hostilities with France, Captain Cosby remained unemployed; but in 1771 he was appointed receiver-general of *St. Kitts*, with a salary, according to report of 1600*l.* per annum. In 1778 he was commissioned to the *Centaur* of 74 guns, and was with Lord Keppel in the action off *Brest*, on the 27th of July in that year. Early in 1779 he changed into the *Robust* of the same force, and sailed with Admiral Arbuthnot for North America. Here nothing of consequence took place till the spring of 1781, when on the 10th of March the British squadron fell in with a French force under the Chevalier de Tournay. An action ensued in which the *Robust* had the honor to lead the British squadron. Captain Cosby engaged the van of the enemy with the utmost gallantry. The French unable to withstand the animated attack, were, in half an hour thrown into disorder, and broke their line; but a thick fog, together with the crippled state of some of the British ships prevented Admiral Arbuthnot from pursuing his advantage. The *Robust* in particular had suffered severely; having been at one time opposed to three ships of the hostile squadron, her masts, sails, rigging and boats were torn to pieces, and her proportion of killed and wounded was considerably greater than that of any other vessel. For his exertions on this occasion Captain Cosby received the merited eulogium of the commander-in-chief. The *Robust* being unfit for farther service, was ordered to England to be repaired, but having sprung a leak soon after she sailed, Captain Cosby bore away for *Antigua*; and the *Robust* having been refitted at that island proceeded with a convoy for England, where she arrived safely in the month of July. In 1786 Captain Cosby obtained the rank of established commodore on the Mediterranean station, where he remained till September 1790, but excepting his mission to the emperor of *Morocco*, this interval was not marked by an event of the least importance. Some apprehensions being entertained lest British commerce might sustain some interruption from the *Barbary Corsairs*, the commodore was directed to visit the different states, and to arrange such terms with the emperor of *Morocco* as might ensure the safety of the English traders. This object he accomplished to the entire satisfaction of government and his country. On the 21st of September 1790 the Commodore was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral of the white squadron, and appointed to a command on the *Cork* station, in the *Fame* of 74 guns. In 1792 he hoisted his

his flag on board the *St. George* of 98 guns at Plymouth, as Port admiral, and in October of the same year he married Mrs Hurst, the widow of — Hurst, esq. an army agent. He retained his command at Plymouth but a short time; for in the spring of 1793 he shifted his flag into the *Windsor Castle* of 68 guns, and on the 15th of April sailed with a squadron to the Mediterranean, where he acted as third in command under Lord Hood. In April 1794 Mr. Cosby was promoted to the rank of Vice-admiral of the White, on which occasion he removed his flag into the *Alcide* of 74 guns. He afterwards assisted in the capture of Toulon and Corsica, and towards the close of the year sailed for England with a small squadron of ships of war, and a large fleet of merchantmen, under convoy from the Mediterranean and Portugal. On his arrival in England the vice-admiral struck his flag, but he commanded the impress service in Ireland till the peace of 1801, since which period he has principally resided at Bath, as a passive spectator of public events. The dates of his promotions subsequent to those already mentioned are as follow: vice-admiral of the red June 1, 1795; admiral of the blue, Feb. 14, 1799; admiral of the white, Jan. 1, 1801; and admiral of the red Nov. 9, 1805.

[*Further particulars of the Rev. Henry Richards, D.D. rector of Exeter College, and vice-chancellor of that University, announced in No. 167.*—He was born at Tawstock, a village in the north of Devonshire, in the month of March, 1747; and having been educated at Barnstaple school, was admitted a commoner of Exeter College at an early age, in Michaelmas term, 1763. Soon after he had

taken the degree of bachelor of arts, he was elected to a fellowship in that Society on the 30th of June, 1767. He was admitted a master of arts on the 26th of April, 1770; and, in compliance with the statutes of his College, proceeded to the degree of bachelor in divinity on the 9th of November, 1781. Having been constantly resident in Oxford, and engaged in discharging the office of tutor, during a long course of years, he was at length presented by the rector and fellows, on the 13th of March, 1794, to the valuable rectory of Bushy, in the diocese of London, and county of Herts, at which place he soon after began to reside. In this retirement, however, he did not long continue, being recalled to the University on occasion of the death of Dr. Stinton, in whose room he was elected rector of Exeter College, on the 23d of July, 1797. In the month of October, 1806, he was advanced to the office of vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford, to which also he was again nominated, and admitted, at the expiration of the year, in October last. In the discharge of this high and arduous trust, his conduct was such as in a very high degree to conciliate the affection and esteem of the University; so that his loss is very generally and sincerely lamented. His remains were privately interred in the chapel of his college, in compliance with the directions of his will; but the heads of houses and proctors followed him to the grave, as a just testimony of their regard for his memory, and respect for the office which he bore. After leaving a few legacies, of no very considerable amount, to some of his friends, he has bequeathed the whole residue of his property to Exeter College.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Middleton, near Darlington, the Rev. Charles Cowper, vicar of Stockton, and curate of Middleton, to Miss Sarah Catterson, daughter of Mr. Thomas Catterson of Boroughbridge.

At Jarrow, William Wallis, esq. of South Shields, to Miss Hannah Brown, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Brown, of Shotley.

At Bywell, Mr. Thomas Charlton, master of St. Nicholas charity school, Newcastle, to Miss Dorothy Turnbull, of Newtonhall.

At Brampton, James Mounsey, esq. of
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Woodbank, near Carlisle, to Miss Ewart, daughter of the late Simon Ewart, esq. of Brampton.

At Durham, William Cooper, esq. to Miss Saikeld, eldest daughter of Mr. S. Surgeon.

At Newcastle, Capt. R. Fenwick, of the Mary Ann, to Miss Hodgson, second daughter of Mr. H. of Chimney Mills.—Mr. Henry Jefferson of Placca Mills, to Miss Harrison.

At Hartburn, the Rev. Thomas Davidson, vicar of that place, to Miss Sarah Hall, of North Middleton.

Died.] At Sunderland, Mr. George Eastland,

land, chemist and druggist. This gentleman was very popular in that town, and used to give advice and medicines to the poor very liberally.—Mrs. Summers, mother of Mr. S. bookseller.

At Morpeth, Mr. John Pearson, schoolmaster, 50.—Mr. George Bootyman, 72.

At Elihaugh, near Felton, Robert Carr, esq.

At Croxdale-mill, near Durham, Mr. John Scott, 53.

At Sherburn-house, Mrs. Smith, 74.

At Westoe, Mrs. Toshack, wife of the Rev. Mr. T.

At Cockshott, Mrs. Margaret Croser, 82.

At Shawdon-hill, near Alnwick, Mrs. Tomlin, 71.

At Coldstream, George Davidson, esq. of Hoselaw.

At Hepscott, James Thomas Loraine, esq.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Joseph Railton, late salt-officer at Shields, and formerly of Kirbystephen, 70.—Mr. Thomas Brown, 41.

At High Barns, near Bishopwearmouth, William Ettrick, esq. one of his Majesty's justices for the county of Durham, 81.

At Stockton, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. Thomas R.

At Hexham, Mr. Jane Kirsopp, aged 64 years, forty of which she had lived as house-keeper in the family of Mr. Lancelot Liddell.

At Lowry's Mill, near Bellingham, Mr. William Robley, aged upwards of 100 years, seventy of which he had lived in that neighbourhood as a farmer and publican.

At Durham, Mrs. Pearson, relict of Mr. William P. many years verger of the cathedral.—Mrs. Jane Featonby, 63.—Mrs. E. Atkinson, 73.—Mrs. Nesfield, wife of the Rev. William N. rector of Brancepeth.—Mr. Henry Doubleday, 88.—Mrs. Lydia Heaps, 72.

At the Barker-house, near Hexham, Mrs. Ord, 90.

At Darlington, Thomas Pickering, esq. 81.

At Shotley bridge, Mrs. Weatherly of Waldrige, and a few days after, her son Charles W.

At Berwick, aged 80, William Watson, esq. one of the oldest corn merchants in the kingdom, having been upwards of 56 years in that trade, and first in the firm of Watson and son, of Warren house.—Mrs. Kerr, 50.—Mrs. Pattison, 23.—Mr. Thomas Steel 57.—Mr. Robert Miller, 59.—Mr. John Chisholm, out-pensioner of Chelsea hospital, aged 74, who notwithstanding he lived apparently in the most penurious manner, yet left behind him upwards of 500 guineas in gold, secreted various parts of his house.—Mr. George Robertson, formerly of Redheugh.—Mr. Selby Potts, only surviving brother of the late George Potts, esq. formerly of Lowlin.

At Newcastle, Mr. John Wardle, 46.—Mr. Joseph Claughton, 84.—Mrs. Isabella Dixon.—Mr. Thomas Bell, 43.—Miss Eliza

Shortridge, fifth daughter of Mr. Richard Turner S.—Mr. Walter Cummins, who for fourteen years had been confined to his house by a paralytic stroke, 80.—Mr. Robert Whitfield, sheriff's serjeant.—Mr. John Emerson, 62.—Mr. Byrne, 60.—Mr. Matthew Browell, 79.—Mr. William Ayre.—Miss Elizabeth Angus, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas A. printer, 23.—Mr. Isaac Fell.—Mr. John Robinson.—Mr. James Coltherd, 38.—William Blackburn, esq. solicitor; a gentleman universally admired for his philanthropy, public spirit, and superior abilities, 43.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The subscribers to the ladies charity, in Whitehaven, have unanimously agreed to institute a school of industry, for the purpose of teaching thirty poor girls to read, knit, spin, and sew; and also for instructing them in the principles of the Christian religion; trusting that such necessary qualifications will make them useful members of society, by becoming honest and faithful servants.

At a late meeting of the magistrates of Whitehaven, the plan for erecting a House of Correction in that town was finally determined, the ground purchased in a very eligible situation near St. James's church, and a committee appointed for carrying it into execution with all possible dispatch.

Married.] At Aspatria, John Wilson, esq. of Longcroft, to Miss Donald.

At Carlisle, Mr. R. Hetheron, printer and bookseller, of Wigton, to Miss Bell of Fisher street.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Lister, comptroller of the customs of that port, to Miss Thwaites.

Died.] At Allonby, Mr. Charles Sim, of the Queen's Head inn, 76.

At Galemire, near Whitehaven, Mr. John Cockbane, 49; and four days afterwards, his mother Susannah C. 69.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Mary Jobson, 78.—Martha, daughter of Mr. John Blair, 12.—Mr. Joseph Mullender, keeper of the city gaol, 66.—William H. Milbourne, esq. of Armathwaite castle. Walking by the river side near his own house, he unfortunately slipped in, and no person being near to give him any assistance, he was drowned.

At Workington, Mr. John Hudson, near fifty years an officer of the customs of that port, 79.—Mr. Ebenezer Oliphant, 38.—Mr. William Denver, innkeeper.

At Kendal, Mr. Roger Benson, 36.—Mr. William Fisher, 83.—Mrs. Hurd, 71.—Mr. John Fisher.—Mr. Thomas Sill, 82.—Mr. George Atkinson.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Captain Henry T. 66.—Mrs. Walker, relict of William W. esq.—Mr. Thomas Birbeck, of the George inn, 45.—Mr. William Johnston, 62.—Mrs. King, 79.—Mrs. Ann Fell, 85.—Mrs. Kirby, 83.

At Bassenthwaite Hawes, Mr. Joseph Bell, distinguished for his skill in agriculture.

At Sandwith, near Whitehaven, Mr. William Smith.—Mrs. Crosby.

At Lathom, aged 53, Mr. James Standish. He was servant at Lathom-house thirty years, twenty three years of which time he was gamekeeper, and seven years park keeper. He was an excellent shot, and in killing deer extraordinarily so, for out of 934 bucks which he killed in Lathom park, he never missed shooting them in the head except twice.

At Natland, near Kendal, Frances Inman, 102.

At Egremont, Mr. Thomas Atkinson.—Mr. John Ponsonby, 82.

At Birk-hall, near Corby Castle, Mr. George Hetherington, 20.

At Far Cross-bank, near Kendal, Mr. George Atkinson, 52.

At Keswick, Mrs. Mary Birkett, 94.

At Hilly-hall, Mr. Daniel Rogers, 64.

YORKSHIRE

The total number of ships from the port of Hull, employed in the whale fishery last season was 35, and the quantity of oil which they boiled amounted to 4356 tons.

A subscription has been opened at Sheffield, for the purpose of establishing a Fire-office in that town. Though little more than two months have elapsed since the first public meeting on this subject, the amount of the sums subscribed exceeds 170,000*l*. Induced by this flattering state of the subscription a resolution was passed at the second monthly meeting, that the office for granting policies should be opened at Midsummer next.

The Corporation of Hull have determined upon taking down the old Butchers' Shambles at the east end of the Holy Trinity Church, in that town. The proposed plan for enlarging the Corn Market, by the addition to it of the Old Shambles adjoining, is not likely to be carried into effect; the corn merchants and farmers having declined accepting the offer of these premises made by the Corporation, and refused to be at the expence of converting them to the above purpose.

A circumstance interesting to naturalists, occurred at Beverley a few days ago. Some workmen having occasion to cut off the leaden pipe, of about an inch-and-a-half bore, which conveyed the water of a cistern elevated about fifteen feet from the ground, and receiving no water but from the roof of the house, to their great surprise, three very fine eels, about twenty-two inches in length, were forced out of the pipe by the pressure of the superincumbent water.

Married.] At Rippon, Robert Smith, esq. to Miss Groves, only daughter of Ralph Groves, esq. Crawtree house, near Rippon.

At Sheriff Hutton, — Bentley, esq. of Sinnington, to Miss Rachael Cordukes, daughter of Mr. William C.

At Sheffield, Thomas Amphlett Phillips, esq. of the royal marines, to Miss Tudor, eldest daughter of the late Henry T. esq. of Sheffield.

At Acomb, Thomas Cajetan Rugland, esq. to Miss Eliza Birch, of Acomb-hall, daughter of the late Samuel Ogden B. esq. of Manchester.

At Atfield, near Doncaster, Mr. William Holmes surgeon, to Miss Addey, eldest daughter of Richard A. esq. of Tudworth.

At Cantley, the Rev. R. Thompson, third son of H. T. esq. of Kirby-hall, to Miss Childers, sister to Colonel C. of Cantley.

At Halifax, R. Barlow, esq. of Bolton, to Miss Grace Sharp, youngest daughter of Jeremiah S. esq. of West-house.—Mr. Wildblood, of Huddersfield, to Mrs. Midgley, widow of the late Mr. M. of Leeds. This alliance, take it for all in all, is *unique* in the annals of matrimony. The husband is not less than thirty years older than his wife, the courtship had not been of less than three weeks duration, and the degree of consanguinity in which the happy pair stand to each other, is not less than father and daughter (by marriage).

Died.] At the rectory-house, Escrick, the wife of the Rev. Henry Gale, and daughter of the late Ralph Bell, esq. of Thirsk.

At Tickhill, near Doncaster, Ann Ellis, 107.

At Wakefield, Charles Hugh, the infant son of Wm. Lawson, esq.

At Crookhouse, near Barnsley, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Jeremiah S. 85 —The Rev. Jonathan Ion, vicar of Skerne, Kirburn, and Lowthore, with Little Ruston, in the East Riding.

At Halifax, Mrs. Gill, wife of Mr. Benj. G. of the Old Crown inn.

At Richmond, Mr. Campbell, druggist.

At Cowick, Mr. J. Sumner, 66.

At Beverley Mr. John Blackstone, 72.—Mr. David Calder, 46.

At Malton, Mr. Samuel Turner, formerly traveller for the house of Messrs. Hutton, Jackson, and Co. of London. He sustained with uncommon fortitude and resignation, for more than twenty years, a total privation of sight; retaining the highest sense of gratitude to those liberal friends who enabled him to enjoy many comforts.

—At Doncaster, Mrs. Edgecumbe, 62.

At Selby, Mrs. Clough.

At Craven, Mr. Thomas Wardell, 21, son of Mr. Robert Wardell, of York, and nephew to Mr. R. Clarkson, of Settle, in Craven, with whom the deceased has lived in the capacity of book-keeper for several years, and conducted the affairs of his business, with the strictest sobriety, attention and regularity.

LANCASHIRE.

On the 1st of February last was shot in Rufford, by the game-keeper of Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, bart. a beautiful *cream* coloured cock partridge! This extraordinary bird has been stuffed, and may be seen at Rufford-hall, in very excellent preservation.

Married.]

Married.] At Liverpool, Thomas Bagot, esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of William Forbes, esq. of Everton, near Liverpool.—William Stanistreet, esq. of West Derby, to Clarissa Almina, sixth daughter of the late Royston Barton, esq. of Colchester, Essex.

At Ulverston, Mr. Henry Shaw, attorney, to Miss Jackson.

At Leigh, Mr. James Leigh, son of Robert L. esq. of Kenyon, to Miss Part, daughter of Samuel P. esq. of Atherton-lodge.

At Manchester, Mr. F. R. Atkinson, of Salford, attorney, to Miss Chadwick, daughter of Mr. James C. merchant.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Mary Tyrer, 83.—Mr. John Protheroe Butler, 63.—Mr. M. Massey.—Mrs. Robinson, wife of Captain R. Mr. T. Caley, 69.—Mr. Parkinson, 44.—Mrs. Steel, 70.—Mr. Nicholas Distell, 69.—Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. Thomas M.—Miss Margaret Hignel, 22.—Mr. Solomon Henry, formerly clerk to the Jewish Synagogue, 88.—Mr. John Gibson, merchant, 30.—Mrs. Fawcett, relict of Robert F. esq. formerly collector of excise for this port.—Mr. James Gordon, accountant; he was one of the first members of the Liverpool Widow's Annuity Society, and the only one that has died since its commencement, in the year 1800.

At Manchester, Mr. W. Bishop, late governor of the Manchester workhouse, 59.—Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. P. of the Swan, Long Mill-gate.—Mrs. Bradley.—Mrs. White, 92.—Mrs. Dutton.—Garside Bentley, esq. barrister, a young gentleman of the most promising talents.

At Lancaster, Mr. William Satterthwaite, 56.—Miss Keziah Coulson.—Mrs. Barwick, relict of Captain John B. 56.—Mr. James Smith, 51.

At Frith-hall, near Cartmell, Mr. Thomas Harrison, 72.

At Austerlands, in Saddleworth, Mr. John Schofield, formerly a carrier between Huddersfield and Manchester, 86.

At Northen, Mr. James Coupe, 75.

At Ardwick, near Manchester, Mr. John Fogg, only son of Mr. Edward F. 23.

At Barfield-lodge, Pendleton, Mr. Edward Potter, son of the late Thomas P. esq. 29.

At Preston, Mr. Peter Lomax, 62.

At Ashton, near Wigan, Mrs. Birchall, wife of Mr. B. of the Angel-inn.

At Latchford, near Warrington, Miss Royle.

At Rose-hill, near Bolton, Mrs. Haslam, wife of Mr. Richard H.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Malpas, Mr. William Beckett, of Moss-hall, near Northwich, to Miss Gardner, of Malpas-hall.

At Chester, Mr. John Dodd, druggist, to Miss Kirkham.

Died.] At Chester, Edward Williams, esq. late collector of the customs at Parkgate.—Mrs. Orange, 84.—Lieutenant Darby,

26, of the 40th regiment of foot, son of Mrs. D. of Wilby, Suffolk. He was lately at Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, and left his regiment at Bandon, in Ireland, upon leave of absence for two months, to see his friends.—Mr. Lloyd, wine-merchant.

At Leftwich, near Northwich, William Worthington, esq. banker, and salt proprietor.

At Frodsham, Mr. William Caldwell, solicitor.

At Middlewich, Miss Ann Wilkinson, 22.

At Stapeley, near Nantwich, Miss Margaret Harrison.

At Macclesfield, Miss Louisa Kinsey, daughter of Mr. William K.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Spondon, the Rev. Charles Allsopp, rector of Sheephead, Leicestershire, to Miss Beaumont, eldest sister of John B. esq. of Barrow upon Trent.

Died.] At Doveridge, Mrs. Dugmore.

At Derby, Mr. William Smith, 52.—Mary, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Wheelton, 14.—Mr. Latuffiere, 73.—Mrs. Stenson, of the Three Tuns, 63.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Wilkinson, 89.

At Matlock, Edward Brightmore, esq. late of Sheffield, 27.

At Snelton, near Ashborne, the Rev. Thomas Langley.

At Draycot, Mr. John Towle, cotton thread spinner. His death was occasioned by his hand being accidentally caught in part of the great wheel of his steam engine.

At Little Eaton, Miss Martha Radford.

At Bakewell, Mrs. Birds, relict of Thomas B. gent. 81.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The statement of the baptisms, burials, and marriages in the parish of Newark, from January 1, 1807, to January 1, 1808, is as follows—Baptisms 262—Burials 124—Marriages 81.

Married.] At Bingham, Mrs. Samuel Pilgrim, of Nottingham, to Mrs. Smith.

At Greasley, George Brown, gent. of the Coppice End, aged 58, to Miss Mary Cooke, of Newthorpe Common, 15.

At Nottingham, Mr. Joseph Smith, to Miss Dann.

Died.] At Newthorpe, Mr. Walker.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Burrows, 87.—The Rev. William Clarke, vicar of Annesley, Gonalston, and Tythby.

At Gamston, near Retford, Mr. Thomas Barker, 40.

At Mansfield, Sarah, relict of Mr. John Brailsford, 81.

At Bingham, Mr. Stubbs, 50.

At Pinner, Mrs. Miles, relict of Colonel M. and sister of the late Sir Thomas Parkyns, of Bunny Park.

At Kirklington, Mr. Musgrove.

At Newark, Mrs. Sketchley, wife of Samuel

muel S. esq. one of the Aldermen of the Corporation.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Wyham, near Louth, William Nicholson, esq. of Hull, merchant, to Miss Catherine Teale, second daughter of William T. esq. of Cadeby Hall.

William Foster, esq. of Moulton, to Miss Martha Turner, of Whaplode.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. T. Wright, aged 45, a native of that city, and for upwards of twenty years a member of the Lincoln company of comedians. During the first few years of his time he was prompter, but for the last eight years filled the office of Treasurer, which he discharged with the strictest integrity.

Aged 68, Mr. S. Trotter. The suddenness of his death was peculiarly awful and affecting. He had gone to his attorney's office in the neighbourhood, in his usual health and spirits, to transact business, and in the midst of his conversation was seized by an apoplectic attack, which in an instant deprived him of the power of speech and motion. He was conveyed home and died a few hours afterwards. He was one of the common council of the city, and served the office of Sheriff in the year 1794.

At Alford, Mr. Thomas Stephenson. He had a short time since retired from the farming business, and was going to the methodist chapel, when he was suddenly taken ill in the street, and was led back to his own house, where he died in a few minutes.

At the parsonage-house at Algarkirk, near Boston, in his 71st year, the Rev. Basil Bury Berridge, rector and patron of Algarkirk cum Fosdyke, and prebendary of Lafford, alias Sleaford, in the church of Lincoln.

At Gainsborough, Mr. William Porter, 82.

At Grantham, the Rev. Richard Palmer.

At Tallington, Mr. Edward Bull, 63.

At Glentworth, Mrs. Osbourne, 79.

At Willoughton, Mr. Ledgett, parish clerk, 65.

At Sleaford, Mr. William Burcham, 85.

At Boston, Mr. T. Appleby, 33.

At Spilsby, Mrs. Susannah Crofts, 79.

At Great Steeping, Mr. Edward Walker, 84.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Melton Mowbray, T. Walker, esq. of Newbold upon-Avon, Warwickshire, to Miss Caldecott.

At Mavesyn Ridware, Robert Thacker, esq. of Cavendish House, to Miss Ann Webb, youngest daughter of George Brown W. esq. of Hill Ridware.

At Kegworth, Mr. William Armstrong, of Loughborough, to Miss Harkey.

At Belgrave, Mr. Thomas Fowkes, of Leicester, to Miss Harris, of Castle Donington.

Died.] At Coleorton, Mr. Thomas Wilson, formerly of the house of Gatfield and Wilson, Newgate-street, London, 69.

At Wellesborough, near Market Bosworth, Mr. John Pratt.

At Ullesthorpe, Mr. Thomas Warner, 43.

At Belgrave, William, youngest son of the late Mr. Fowler, of the Talbot inn.—Mrs. Cawood.

At Mowsley, Mrs. Mary Burdett, wife of Mr. William B.

At Leicester, Mr. John Swinfen.—Betsy, the only remaining daughter of Mr. Peter Allamand, late of the Old Three Cranes, 25.—John Stevens, gent.

At his house in the Shambles Lane, at the advanced age of 81, Mr. John Coltman, many years an eminent manufacturer in the hosiery and worsted trade. Mr. Coltman, was not less remarkable for his studious habits, and his various attainments in literature, than for his probity as a man of business, and for his exact discharge of the relations of husband, father, and friend. He was educated at the seminary of the Rev. John Aikin, at Kibworth, and it was his pride that he acquired the first rudiments of the Greek Tongue, as a fellow-student of the daughter of his Preceptor, the well-known Mrs. Barbauld. The love of letters which he acquired in this family, never forsook him; and being one of the earliest members of a circulating book club, the first institution of the kind, (the members of which resided partly at Kibworth, and partly at Leicester) it may safely be asserted, that for half a century, he perused every page of every new publication and periodical work that was circulated in the society. In consequence of this perseverance, Mr. Coltman's mind became stored with facts and illustrations on every subject, and his conversation was sought after by every one who could draw him for an evening from his study. Being of the presbyterian persuasion, his talents were denied the exercise of public office; he enjoyed, therefore, in a superior degree, the comforts of domestic life, and was for many years a striking example of the happiness which results from moderate wishes, from virtuous habits, and the pursuit of knowledge. He had for several years past, been subject to attacks of the stone, and this complaint finally put an end to his life, at the advanced age mentioned above, but at a time when he was still in possession of the full vigour of his mental faculties, and in other respects of his corporeal activity. He is survived by an amiable widow, two sons, and two daughters.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stoke upon-Trent, John Campbell, esq. of South Lambeth, London, to Miss Wright, of Shelton.—Mr. James Clegg, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, to Miss Hannah Hall.

At West Bromwich, Mr. Noah Collins, of Wednesbury, to Miss Mary Hampson.

Died.] At Tamworth, Mrs. Parsons, wife of Mr. P. druggist.

At Newcastle-under-Lyme, Mr. John Glen.

At

At Stafford, Mr. T. Hughes, only son of Mr. H. of the Star inn.

At West Bromwich, Thomas Blakemore, esq. 63 —By a fall from his horse, the Rev. John Metcalfe, of Cannock.

At Litchfield, Mr. Samuel Wilcock.

At Burslem, Mrs. Bourne, formerly a respectable manufacturer at Long Port, in the Potteries.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Messrs. Boulton, Watt, and Co. of Soho, Birmingham, have executed a very beautiful bronze medal, commemorative of the glorious victory off Trafalgar. They have struck off between 18,000 and 19,000, which are now distributing to the seamen engaged in that battle, their widows, or heirs.

Married.] At Coventry, Mr. E. R. Strickland, chemist and druggist, to Miss Mary Ann Butterworth, daughter of Mr. Alderman B.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Richard Southall, 35 —Mr. James Haywood, 80. —Mr. Thomas Varley. —Mr. Timothy Newton. —Mrs. Woodcock —Mr. William Drinkwater —Mr. Jeremiah Smith, 52. —Mrs. Hannah Hay. —Miss Caroline Allen. —Mr. William Fletcher, 74. —Miss Margaret Allen, 34. —Mr. William Bembridge, 29. —Miss Jane Hobbs, 16.

At Pinley, near Coventry, Mr. Francis Perkins, only son of Mr. Alderman P.

At Smethwick, Mrs. Sarah Taylor, 64.

At Sheldon, Mr. George Richards.

At Warwick, Mrs. Sarah Harris, 77. —Mr. William Hopper.

At Coventry, Mr. James Tysor. —Mrs. Hanson, wife of Mr. William H. of the Griffin.

At Kenilworth, Miss Burkitt, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. B.

At Atherston, John Willday, esq. banker.

At Ashted, Lieutenant William Burchell, of the royal navy, 68.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Robert Jenkins, esq. of Chorlton Hill, to Miss Elizabeth Jenkins, second daughter of the late Richard J. esq. of Bicton. —Mr. Bright, to Mrs. Cartwright, of Berwick.

Died.] At Cruck Meole, Mrs. Warter.

At Shrewsbury, M. Pierre François Pelletier, a native of Meaux, in France, and a deacon of the congregation of the oratory. He had resided in this town for the last fourteen years, and was deservedly esteemed for his amiable qualities, as well as for his abilities as a French master. —Miss Hannah Scoltock, 33. —Mrs. Mary Davies, 85.

At Wellington, Mr. Allen Ridding, formerly an eminent surgeon and apothecary.

At Harton, Mr. Pinches.

At Meole, Mr. Pritchard, 72.

At High Ercal, Mrs. Robinson.

At Ludlow, Mr. William Tunstall, 57. —Mrs. Sheppard, by whose death terminates the ancient name of the Sheppards, of Middleton, in this county.

At Shrewsbury, Henry Bevan, esq. 61. In the relative situations of husband, father, and friend, he was affectionate, indulgent, sincere; in every transaction through life he was strictly honourable; and whilst magistrate of the town of Shrewsbury, he was zealous and active in the duties of his office. A sound, or rather a superior understanding, aided by reading and a retentive memory, rendered him an useful and desirable member of society, which, when in health, he promoted and enjoyed. He met his last enemy with the same courage and resolution he possessed as a soldier, when fighting in a distant clime the battle of his country; and he died a loyal subject, and a good Christian. This gentleman served many years in India; and at the battle of Buxar, an action of no small importance and celebrity, as on it depended the British ascendancy in India, being at that time a young lieutenant, and second in command of a battalion of native troops stationed on the right of the line, perceiving that his senior officer hesitated to attack a battery placed on an eminence on the enemy's left, which severely galled our army, he spiritedly called upon him to do his duty, or give place to those that would. The officer retired into the rear, and Lieut. Bevan proceeded to storm the battery, which he carried with much gallantry, and drove the enemy through a village in the rear of it. As re-action was unprecedented, and not to be expected from the troops of any of the native powers, Lieutenant Bevan could not prevent his sepoy's from dispersing in search of plunder; which being observed by the commanding officer of the enemy's left, who was well aware of the consequence of recovering the post, he directed a body of choice cavalry to fall on our troops in the village, and if possible regain the battery; in which, proceeding with great celerity, they succeeded, as Lieut. Bevan could not draw off his men, and form in time to prevent them, which he used his utmost endeavours to do. In his retreat through the village he had a narrow escape of his life: he was pursued down a street, with high walls on each side of it, and so narrow (as is common in India) that a horse could not turn in it. Providentially, just as the trooper was on the point of trampling him under his horse's feet, a small breach in the wall presented itself, through which he leaped, whilst his enemy was forced to pass on, and being met at the end of the lane by some of Lieut. Bevan's sepoy's, was killed; there the latter soon joined, and stung with his disappointment, as soon as he could rally his stragglers, he led them again to the attack of the battery, which he regained, and turned the guns of it on the enemy. This had no inconsiderable effect in deciding the fortune of the day; and his conduct, in consequence, met the applause it justly merited, in the orders which the late Sir Hector Munro, who commanded our army, issued on the field of battle.

battle. He was soon after also rewarded by the government, with the appointment of major of brigade. During fourteen subsequent years that he continued in India, he was actively employed, and discharged all his duties so as to merit the confidence and approbation of the government, and his superior officers; and quitted the service with the esteem and regret of all who knew him. One who loved him living, who honours and cherishes his memory, and was his companion in those scenes where the spirit of man is tried, could not let him finally pass, without a tribute of applause; which, however inadequate to his merits, may pour some balm into those hearts, whose sorrow, though justly deep, should be mitigated by recollection of the part he acted in life.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Theophilus Patterson, esq. of the Royal Marines, to Miss Cole, eldest daughter of Peter C. esq.

At Acton Beauchamp, Mr. John Heming, of the Church House, to Miss Herring, only daughter of Richard H. of Sevinton.

At Tibberton, Mr. John Price, of Ravenshill, to Miss E. Lloyd of Evesiench.

Died.] At Worcester, Alexander Day Broughton, Esq. late of Betley Lodge, Staffordshire — Mrs. Whitmore, widow of George Whitmore, esq. of Slaughter Hall, in the county of Gloucester, and youngest daughter of Dr. Wall, formerly of this city. — Mrs. Sterry. — Mr. Tandy. — Mr. Southan.

At Rye Court, Berrow, John Thackwell, esq. 88.

At Ratford, Mr. Lane.

At Evesham, Mr. Matthews.

At Feckenham, Mrs. Bristow.

At the Orchard, near Bromsgrove, Mr. Richard Collett.

At Shipston on Stour, the dowager viscountess Ashbrook, 62.

At Stourbridge, Mrs. Tilt, 28.

At Stockton, the Rev. Abraham Hoskins.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Leominster, Mr. William Smith, to Miss Margaret Westwood, of Briarly.

At Upper Brillingham Mr. J. Rudge, of Grafton, to Mrs. Weaver, late of Stretton.

Died.] At Goodrich, Mrs. Pearce.

At Much Marcle, Margaret Moreton, 101.

At Leominster, Mr. John Coates.

At Withington Court, Mrs. Jones.

At Hereford, Mr. Taylor. — Mrs. Aspey. — Sergeant Kemp, of the dragoon guards, for some years on the recruiting service in this city, where his uniform good conduct had gained him the respect of the inhabitants. — Mrs. Pye, 56.

At Whitchurch, C. Betton, esq.

At Stoke Prior, near Leominster, Mrs. Rebecca Maund, wife of Mr. Henry M. 91.

At Ivington, Mr. Goode.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A few days since as some men were digging a vault in High-street, Cheltenham, they found, within sixteen inches of the surface, a fresh-looking brown earthen pot, containing between fourteen and fifteen hundred shillings of the reigns of Edward VI. Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. The whole were in tolerably good condition, and the pot, except from its shape, (which somewhat resembled a raisin jar) appeared as if but lately buried. From there being no coin, however, amongst them since those of Charles I. it is probable that the owner concealed this little treasure during the dissensions which followed that reign, and falling himself a victim, never returned to reclaim it.

Married.] At Tewkesbury, Mr. John Pacey, to Miss Edgecomb.

At Gloucester, Mr. Thomas Marsh, of the White Hart Inn, to Miss Halbert.

At Westbury-upon-Trym, Mr. J. Irving, of Wantage, to Miss H. Rice, of Durdham Down

At Mangotsfield, the Rev. T. J. Hogg, to Miss Rebecca Haynes, daughter of the late Rev. Christopher H. rector of Siston and Mangotsfield,

Died.] At Gloucester, at his brother's house, the Rev. Thomas Evans, M. A. vicar of Chipping Norton. — Mrs. Gwynne, wife of Thynne Howe G. esq. — Mrs. Sophia Bull, 94.

At Winchcomb, Mr. Anthony Rogers, 84.

At Painswick, Mr. John Shewell.

At Bicknor Court, George Wyrhall, esq. It is imagined that grief for the loss of an amiable daughter, whom he survived but three weeks, hastened his dissolution.

At the Mythe, Charles Porter, esq.

At Old Sodbury, Mr. Jacob Raggot.

At Filton, Mr. John Gayner, 87.

At Elmore, Mrs. Vick.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Christian Freeman, relict of Thomas T. esq. late speaker of the house of assembly, Antigua.

At Quenington, Mr. William Haynes.

At Westerleigh, Mr. Hathaway.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Oxford, the Rev. Joseph Chapman, D. D. more than thirty years president of Trinity College, Rector of Garlington, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this County. — Mrs. Court, relict of Mr. John C. 88. — Mr. Thomas Kennington, 51. — Mrs. Mary Hedding, 54. — Mr. Matthew Douch, printer, 20 — The Rev. John Vinicombe, senior fellow of Pembroke College.

At Watlington, Mrs. Churchill, 52.

At Banbury, Mrs. Hayward, wife of Mr. William H. surgeon and apothecary. — Mr. Cheney. — Mrs. Snow, relict of Joseph S. esq.

At Burford, Mrs. Ansell, wife of Mr. A. attorney.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Aylesbury, Mr. Jasper Jackson, to Miss Ann Todd.

At

At Padbury, James Burgess, esq. to Mrs. Sarah Tear, relict of Mr. John T. of Bourton.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Thrapston, Mrs. Blunsom, wife of Mr. John B. of the George Inn, 42.

At Northampton, Mrs. Dennis.—Miss Ball.—Mr. Gibbins, ironmonger and seedsman. He was attacked by a disorder nearly resembling the croup in children, which increased with such violence and rapidity, as to prove fatal in two days.

At Eydon, Mrs. Susan Aspinwall, wife of Mr. John A. of Kempston, Beds.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Fletton, E. Picking, esq. of the 36th regiment of foot, to Miss Hudson.

At Huntingdon, Mr. Bradshaw, to Miss Greaves.—On the same day, Mr. Johnson, to Miss Sarah Greaves, sister of the above.—Mr. Travell, of Buckden, to Miss Mary Barnes.

Died.] At Ramsey, Mr. John Brown, 59.

At Eynesbury, the Rev. Richard Littlehales, more than forty years vicar of Eaton-Socon, Bedfordshire, and of Glendon in this county, 81.

At Huntingdon, Miss Pelt.

At Needingworth, Mr. Thomas Howard, 76.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A subscription has been commenced in Cambridge, for establishing a school on Mr. Lancaster's plan, and a committee formed to conduct the business, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Ramsden, Rev. Dr. Jowett, and several other clergymen. It is ascertained that the number of children in the town amounts to 1169 between the ages of six and twelve; and that the present established charity-schools contain but 288, of whom only 72 are taught to write. Nearly 300l. has already been raised, and a schoolmaster advertised for, capable of carrying the plan into execution.

The subjects for the dissertations of the Bishop of London's medals in Christ College, are this year proposed by his lordship, and are as follow: For the Latin—*Doctrina Redemptionis universalis per mortem Christi ex sacris Scripturis patet.*—For the English—*Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do gender strifes, &c. &c.*—2d Tim. ch. ii. v. 23, 24, 25.

Died.] At Cambridge, the Rev. John Barker, D.D. master of Christ's College, aged 80; and twenty-nine hours after, Mrs. Barker, his widow, aged 75, both natives of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and much respected. They were buried in one grave, in the antichapel of Christ's College. Dr. B. proceeded B. A. 1748, M. A. 1752, D. D. 1781. He was elected Master in the year 1780, and served the office of Vice-Chancellor for that year. He held two livings in Lincolnshire, in the gift of the crown.—Mr. Edward Gooder.—Mrs. Ives, wife of Mr. Gilbert G.—Mrs. Sproson.—Mr. William Scott, cook of St.

John's college, 65.—Mr. Robert Barron.—Edward Ind, esq. one of the aldermen of the corporation, 56. He was distinguished by his taste for poetry, but much more by the purity of his mind, the rectitude of his conduct, and the benevolence of his heart.—Mr. Joseph Gray, upwards of 23 years apothecary to Addenbrooke's Hospital, 47.

At Granchester, Mrs. Butts.

At the Manor Farm, Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, Miss Maylin, only daughter of Joseph M. esq.

At Ely, Mr. Martin, wife of Robert M. esq.—Mrs. Sarah Prior, 89.—Mr. John Fortington, one of the lay clerks of the cathedral.

At Fulbourn, Mr. Carr, 75.

At Wisbech, Mrs. Curtis, 83.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Ormesby, James Corbett, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss M. Stringer, third daughter of Mr. R. S.

At Shipdam, Mr. John Mann, aged 23, to the Widow Sutton, 60.

Benjamin Wiseman, esq. of Diss, to Miss Arrow, of Lowestoft.

At Lynn, Lieut. Spalding, of the 7th garrison battalion, to Miss Ann Howard.

At Great Milton, Mr. S. S. Deacon, surgeon, of Norwich, to Miss Wright.

Died.] At Norwich, Francis Colombine, esq. 83. He served the office of sheriff of that city in 1769, and of mayor in 1776, but had resigned his alderman's gown some years.—Mr. John Howard.—Mr. Benjamin Walker, 58.—Mr. William Daynes.—Mrs. Susan Jolly.—Mrs. Blake.—Thomas Garland, esq. organist at the cathedral 59 years, aged 77.—Mrs. Jary, 88.—Mr. Matthew Taylor, 63.—The Rev. J. D. Dreyer, 64.—Mrs. Edmonds, wife of S. G. Edmonds, M. D. and only daughter of Mr. Wright, of Great Snoring, 28.—Mrs. Lydia Seward, wife of Mr. Emanuel S. and sister to Cammant Money, esq. of Somerleyton, near Yarmouth, 59.

At Diss, Mrs. Nunn.

At Acle, Miss K. Neave.—Mr. T. Boyce, of Repps, 67.

At Werekham, near Stoke Ferry, Mr. John Balls, 58.

At Longham Hall, Mrs. Ann Hastings, 71.

At Wareham, Mr. John Hubbard, 65.

At Southwood, Mrs. Scott, sister to the Rev. J. Emeris, of Louth, Lincolnshire, 69.

At Little Snoring, Mr. Thomas Cooper, 77.

At Banham, Mr. Thomas Syder, 89.

At Thetford, Mr. W. C. Clarke.—Charles, youngest son of the Rev. Joseph Wilkinson.—Mr. John Harvey, 81.

At Weeting, Mr. Robert Jacob, 69.

At Lynn, Mr. Carr, merchant, 57.

At Dilham, Mrs. Eliz. Joy, wife of Mr. J. merchant, 62.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Jeffery, relict of the Rev. Mr. J. vicar of Ludlam and Potter Heigham.

At

At Yarmouth, Mr. William Woods, 43.

At Coltishall, Mrs. Osborn, wife of Mr. Henry O. master of the free-school of that place.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. Clarence, of London, to Miss S. Bugg.

At Belton, the Rev. George Weller Poley, of Boxted-hall, to Miss Helen Sophia Fisher, eldest daughter of James F. esq. of Brownston hall.

At Framlingham, William Brown, esq. of Parham, to Miss Keer, daughter of G. B. K. esq.

Died.] At Boss-hall, in Sproughton, near Ipswich, Mrs. Sewell, relict of Mr. Nathaniel S. 78.

At Eye, at the Rev. Samuel Tayleure's, Mrs. Margaret Meen, who formerly kept a ladies' boarding school at Ipswich, 39.

At Bury, Mr. Gough.—Mr. Downs.—Mrs. Lay, relict of Mark L. esq. formerly of Horksley, Essex.—Mr. James Brown, who had for twenty-two years driven the stage-coach to London from this town.—Mrs. Mountain, well known for her skill in the culinary art, 38.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Atkins.—Mrs. Sheers.—Mr. Daldy.—Mr. Edmonds, of the Cow and Gate Inn.—William Henry, only son of Henry Kepple, esq. paymaster of the 7th light dragoons.—Mrs. Jacobs, 60.—Mrs. Martha Notcutt, 57.

At Wattisfield, Mr. John Death.

At Rattlesden, Mrs. Tragitt.

At Yoxford, Mr. Cornelius Welton, 72.

At Wangford, Mrs. Lane, 45.

At Framlingham, Mrs. Pritchard, wife of J. P. esq. and sister to Sir Willoughby Aston.

At Kennett End, aged 76, James Goldsmith, gent: formerly of London; and also Mrs. Ann Challis, widow, and sister to the above James Goldsmith, who, on the death of her brother, was instantly taken ill, and died a few days afterwards, aged 77.

At Rickingham, Miss Sarah Maher, sister to the late Peter M. esq. of Foxhall.

At Earl Stenham, Mrs. Mary Bird, 80.

At Halesworth, Mrs. Felgate, relict of John F. gent. 88.

ESSEX.

Married] At Belchamp Walter, Samuel Milbank Raymond, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Mr. R. of Belchamp-hall, to Sarah, only daughter of the Rev. William Cooke of Ashen.

At Writtle, Mr. William Curtis, of Gray's Thurrock, to Miss Mary Long, third daughter of C. Long, esq. of Stisted.

At Ingatestone, Mr. Thomas West, of London, to Miss Faram, only daughter of Thomas F. esq. of Ingatestone-hall.

Died.] At Ashen Parsonage, Mrs. Cooke, wife of the Rev. William C. 61.

At Ingatestone, Anthony Eglington, esq. formerly commander of the Prince East-Indiaman, 81.

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At Brentwood, Thomas English, esq.

At Eastgores, in the parish of Great Tey, John Harrington, gent. 80.

At Bocking, Mrs. Mary Smith, 32.

At Witham, Mrs. Barnes, sen.

At Little Baddow, Mrs. Sorrell, 77.

At Rochford, Mrs. Cottee, 80.—John, only son of Mr. Waters, of the Old Ship Inn.

At White Roothing, the Rev. Sir William Chiere, bart. senior governor of Christ's Hospital, also a governor of Westminster Infirmary and Middlesex Hospital, 78. Dying without issue, the title becomes extinct. His fortune, amounting to 150,000*l.* devolves to his nieces, Mrs. Madryll, wife of Charles M. esq. of Papworth, Cambridgeshire, and her sister Miss Chiere.

KENT.

Married.] At Maidstone, William Bath, esq. lieutenant in the Hertfordshire militia, to Miss P. Power.—Mr. R. Alchin, schoolmaster, to Miss Barnett, of the White Hart Inn.

At Rochester, the Rev. Thomas Stanley, to Miss Jane Manley, fourth daughter of Mrs. John M. of Chatham.

At Milton, Mr. Keen, office-keeper of the royal powder-mills, Faversham, to Miss Bennett.

At Ashford, Captain Macpherson, of the 80th regiment, to Mrs. Scott.—Mr. John Haffenden, eldest son of Mr. H. surgeon, of that place, to Ann Matilda, daughter of Francis Dalley, esq. of Lawrence lane, London.

At Lewisham, Captain G. C. Coffin, of the royal artillery, nephew to Sir Isaac C. bart. to Miss Larkins, daughter of the late William L. esq. of Blackheath.

At Charlton, John Collins, esq. commander of the Travers East-Indiaman, to Miss Jane Sheriff, daughter of J. L. Sheriff, esq. of Deptford.

Died.] At Maidstone, Thomas Argles, esq. one of the justices of the peace for that place, 73.—Mr. Down, many years keeper of the county bridewell, 74.

At Dartford, the lady of R. Smith, esq. 22.

At Margate, Mrs. Ann Woolhead, who had for some years conducted a ladies' school with great credit.

At Wittersham, Isle of Oxney, Mrs. Neave, 66.—Mr. Wenham.

At Newington, by Sittingbourn, Mrs. Ruck, 24.

At South-Street, near Boughton, Mr. John Edwards, 93.

At Whitstable, Mr. Stephen Perkins, formerly of the Bear and Key Inn.

At Faversham, Mr. James Ward, 27.—Mr. John Mann.—Mr. Charles Vision, 17.

At Barham Court, the infant son of Samuel Tyssen, esq.

At Ash, near Sandwich, Mrs. Rouse, 91.

At Ashford, Mrs. Giles, 75.

At Deal, Mrs. Payne, relict of M. Edward P. many years warden of the pilots at that place.

N n

At

At Bromley, Mrs. Booth, relict of Robert B. esq.

At Aldington, Mrs. Hayter, 82.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Waterman, wife of Mr. W. attorney.

At Canterbury, aged 85, Mr. T. Coffee, supposed to be one of the last, if not the only survivor of the crew of the Centurion, the ship in which Lord Anson returned with the small remains of his fleet, after a three years voyage round the globe, in 1744.—Mrs. Shrussole, sole relict of Mr. W. S. organist of Spa Fields and St. Bartholomew's Chapels, London.—Mrs. Chapman, 33.—Mrs. Hambrook, 74.—Mr. R. Keeler, 74.—Henrietta Mary, fourth daughter of the Rev. W. Champneys.—Mrs. Claringbold, 85.—Mr. C. Austen.—Mrs. Cumming, relict of Mr. John C. attorney.

At Milton, Miss Frances Hinde, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert H. 20.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Warman.

At Goodstone, Mr. John Murton, 68.

At Ffolkstone, Mrs. Hunt, 58.—Mr. John Penney, 46.

At Rochester, Mr. Minchin, surgeon.—The infant son of Captain G. Nicholson, of the royal marines.

At Chatham, Mrs. Knox, wife of Mr. Erasmus K.—Of the measles, Mrs. Foster, 22.

SURRY.

Married.] At Camberwell, Daniel Wil- link, esq. of Amsterdam, to Ann, daughter of Thomas Latham, esq. of Champion hill.

At Petersham, Nathan Egerton Garrick, esq. lieutenant of his Majesty's yeomen of guards, to Emma Maria, only daughter of the late Charles Vaughan Blunt, esq.

At Thames Ditton, Mr. H. Salkeld, of Bishopsgate-street, London, to Anne, eldest daughter of B. Gibson, esq.

Mr. Richard Dallet, nephew of Richard Dallet, esq. of Merton-hall, to Miss Mary Sparks, youngest daughter of Richard S. esq. of Wernish, near Guildford.

Died.] At Kingston, Mr. Hall, adding another to the melancholy list of suicides, originating in the want of employment, after an active life. He had suddenly retired from business, after acquiring a considerable property entirely by his industry; but from that time despondency seized and daily gained on him, until at length he escaped from the labours of idleness by cutting his own throat.

At Shere, near Guilford, Mrs. Ann Duncumb, relict of the Rev. Mr. D. many years rector of that parish, 67.

At Fetcham, Mrs. Withall, relict of Thomas W. esq. 60.

At Oakley, Mrs. Woodroffe, wife of the Rev. Thomas W. rector of that place.

At Croydon, Michael Cope Hopton, esq. 87.

SUSSEX.

Among the projected improvements for rendering the communication between the

metropolis and Brighton safe and pleasant to the traveller is a new road, which by leaving the present road near the forty-first mile-stone at Ansty-cross, and rejoining it near Pyecombe church, will avoid Clayton-hill, and some other steep, though shorter ascents on the present line, and greatly facilitate the intercourse with that fashionable watering-place.

Died.] At Lewes, Miss Priscilla Freeman, only daughter of Mr Charles F.—Mr. C. Turner, attorney, 64.—Mrs. Spilsbury, 89.

At Bolney, Mrs. Hurst, wife of Mr John H. of the Eight Bells inn, 69.

At Brighton, Mr. Dadswell, draper.—Mr. Rees.—William Hoare, esq. of Powis-place, Bloomsbury, London.

At Horsham, Mr. James, of the Swan inn.—Miss Mary Lanham, youngest daughter of Mr. L. banker.—Mrs. More.

At Cuckfield, Mrs. Pace.

At Ashfold-lodge, F. Matcham, a very promising youth, about twelve years of age, son of George M. esq. and nephew to the immortal Nelson.

At Sherrington-place, Mr. Mathias Caldecot.

At Chailey, Mr. James Kemp. He was considered the largest man in this county, weighing a short time since, twenty-seven stone, horseman's weight.

At Chichester, Mrs. Hodder.

At Ryegate, Mrs. Paley, 80.

At Southover, Mr. John Verrall, 82.

At Eastbourne, Ralph Grenside, esq. major in the North York militia, in which he had served 49 years.

At Danny, Edward Campion, esq. 67.

At Up Marden, Mr. Pinnix, 91.

At Shoreham, Henry Medley Kilvington, esq. barrack master at that place.

At Bish Court, near East Grinstead, Mrs. Ewart, 88, relict of John E. esq.

At West-Ham, Mr. William Kenward, sen. 82.

At Ripe, Mrs. Rapson, 97.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Fareham, Mr. Barney, to Miss Chads, the eldest daughter of Henry C. esq. late of Chichester, a captain in the royal navy.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Thomas Wetherby, of London, to Miss Harriet Andrews, third daughter of John A. esq. of Henley, near Whitchurch.

At Southampton, Major Gordon, of the army, to Mrs. Roberts.

Richard Cole, esq. of Odiham, to Miss Davies, of Basingstoke.

Died.] At Setley Cottage, near Lymington, Mrs. West.

At Hexton, Matthew Bunbury, esq. 84.

At Link Farm, in the parish of St Mary Bourne, Miss Dowling.

At Northam, Mr. John Meaden, of the Anchor inn.

Miss

At St. Cross, near Winchester, Mrs. Simmonds.

At Southampton, Mr. John Taylor, 92 — Miss J. Evans. — Mrs. Collins, relict of the Rev. Mr. C.

At Winchester, Mr. Leek. He was found hanging in his wash-house. The verdict of the coroner's jury was—Lunacy.

At King's Worthy, Nicholas and Elizabeth Light, whose united ages amounted to 164 years. They had been married near 70 years, and were interred at the same time in one grave.

At Carisbrook, Isle of Wight, Capt. Ogle, of the 58th regiment.

At Bishop's Stoke, Colson Barnard, esq.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Lewis Young, attorney. — Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. B. sen. — Mr. Thomas Binsted, many years master carpenter in the Ordnance department at this port. — Mr. H. Moses. — Mrs. Halsey, relict of Robert H. esq. of Chichester, a lady of extensive charity.

At Monk Sherborne, Mrs. Helen Deane, relict of John D. esq.

At Worthy, near Winchester, Miss Sarah Page, daughter of Daniel P. esq. late barrack-master in that city, 24.

At Andover, Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. H. of the White Swan inn.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Mark Wilks, of Salisbury to Mrs. Jackson, relict of the Rev. Mr. J. of Warminster.

At Trowbridge, Mr. Marsh, to Miss Mary Usher, of Phillips Norton.

At Devizes Mr. Ing, to Miss Sophia Godden.

At Chippenham, Mr. Thomas Bailey, to Mrs. Tipper, late of the White Hart inn.

Died.] At Chippenham, Mr. H. Wits. — Mrs. Tarrant. — Mrs. Lawes, of the Angel inn.

At Everley, Miss G. A. Berguer, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of that place.

At Corsham, Mr. Earle.

At Devizes, Mrs. Clare, mother of John C. esq. one of the coroners for the county.

At Bradford, Thomas Palmer, the only child of the Rev. Dr. Smith.

At Warminster, Miss Susannah Hooper.

At Pitton, Mrs. Jane Miles. 82.

BERKSHIRE.

A friend to his native town, anxious to procure some easy indoor employment for the aged, the sick, and the infirm poor of three parishes of Reading, has purchased about 30,000lbs. of cotton wool in the seed, which is to be hand picked under such regulations and conditions as may be determined on by a committee appointed for that purpose.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. John Hamblin to Miss Mary Ann Midwinter.

Died.] At Windsor, Mrs. Buckle, relict of Admiral B.

At Mount Pleasant, near Reading, Mrs. Ovey, wife of Thomas O. esq.

At Lady Place, Harley, of an apoplectic seizure, in the 88th year of his age, Gustavus Adolphus Kempenfelt, esq. brother of the late Admiral Kempenfelt, who was lost in the Royal George, at Spithead, in the year 1782. Though so far advanced in years, he retained his faculties and cheerful disposition to the day of his death: he was pious and charitable, and largely contributed to most of the public charitable institutions, among which he has bequeathed by will upwards of 11,000*l*. The remainder of his property goes to his relation, Richard Troughton, esq. of the custom-house.

At Maidenhead, Mr. William Wickens, 78. He was bred to the medical profession, which he practised with success in the early part of life, but he had long relinquished it for the enjoyment of competence, and the habits of useful and studious enquiry.

At Newbury, Miss Gray.

At Wallingford, Mr. James Flamank, 30.

At Hungerford, Thomas Rosier, an illiterate labouring man; who, by the artful management of a reflecting mirror, and exhibiting various figures, obtained the appellation of a conjuror, and was frequently consulted by the superstitious and ignorant, to discover lost goods, and predict future events.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A singular custom which time has handed down to us prevails at St. Briaval's, in this county. On Whitsunday, several baskets full of bread and cheese, cut into small squares of about an inch each, are brought into the church, and immediately after divine service is ended, the churchwardens, or some other persons, take them into the galleries, from whence their contents are thrown among the congregation, who have a grand scramble for it in the body of the church, which occasions as great a tumult and uproar, as the amusements of a village wake; the inhabitants being always extremely anxious in their attendance at worship on this day. The custom is held for the purpose of preserving to the poor of the parishes of St. Briaval's and Hewelsfield, the right of cutting and carrying away wood from three thousand acres of coppice land, in Hudknolls and the Meend; and for which every housekeeper is assessed 2*d*. (formerly 1*d*.) to buy the bread and cheese given away on this occasion.

Married.] At Bathwick Church, near Bath, the Rev. W. Coningham, vicar of Dunamon, and prebendary of Elphin, to Dorothea, youngest daughter of the late J. Maughan, esq. of the city of York.

At Clifton, W. G. Stephens, esq. of Henbury, to Mrs. Raister, widow of George R. esq.

At Bath, Mr. Parker, surgeon, to M. W. sham, Wilts, to Harrier, youngest daughter of

of John Godfrey, esq.—S. H. Lord, esq. to Miss Lucy Wightwick, daughter of S. W. esq.—Thomas Creafer, esq. to the Hon. Mrs. Rochfort, daughter of William Smyth, esq. of Drumree, Westmeath, Ireland.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. W. Stephens, 86.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. John J.—Mrs. Humphreys, wife of Mr. H. keeper of Newgate.—At the Hotwells, in the 46th year of his age, Thomas Hill, esq. of Winterbourne, in the county of Gloucester, and a merchant of eminence in this city.

Mr. Daniel Juppé, 95.—Mrs. Hart.—Mr. Matthew Hawkins Hill, 36.—Mr. Peter Morris, 72.—Mr. John Bond, the oldest shipwright in this city.—Mr. R. M. Meares, relict of William M. esq. county of Westmeath, Ireland, 64.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorchester, Mr. Elford to Miss Freak.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mrs. Critchell, widow of Mr. Robert C. jun. and daughter of the late John Pitman, esq. alderman of that borough.—Mr. Thomas Bésant of the White Hart Inn.—Mr. John Keats.

At Anderton, near Blandford, James Foster Knight, esq.

At Yetminster, Mrs. Bésant, 86.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Lieutenant Yate, of the Worcester militia, to Mrs. Evans, widow of Lieutenant E. of the royal navy.

At Lamerton, near Tavistock, the Rev. Mr. Price, rector of that place, to Miss Hawkes.

Died.] At Bideford, Miss Eliza Hatherly, eldest daughter of Mr. John H. Her death was occasioned by her clothes accidentally taking fire.

At Plymouth, Mr. Sambell, surgeon, 59.—Miss Watson, only surviving daughter of the late Abraham W. esq. of Bristol.—Captain Clarke, of the deputy quarter-master-general's department in this district. His body was found in the mud below the Custom House Quay, and he appeared when taken up to have received a contusion on the temple, so that it is presumed he must have walked over the quay at low water. He was an American loyalist, formerly resident at Charlestown, and had suffered much for his attachment to the British government.

At Shute House, Sophia Ann, the wife of Sir William Pole, bart. and only daughter of George Templer, esq. 19.

At Heavitree, Mrs. Drake, relict of the Rev. Edward Holwell D. of Littleham, near Exmouth.

At Ashburton, Henry John, eldest son of the Rev. John Lane Kitson, vicar of that place.

At Kittery-court, near Dartmouth, aged 78 years, the Rev. Thomas Fawnes, B. D. uncle of J. Fawnes Luttrell, Esq. M. P. and fifty three years the exemplary and conscientious Vicar of Brixham.

At Exeter, Mrs. Degen, wife of Mr. George D. 36.—Mr. Black.—Mrs. Ann Youldon, wife of Mr. Benjamin Y. 44.—Mrs. Bodley.—Mr. H. Flashman.—Mrs. Hatch, the widow of the Rev. Thomas H., a dissenting minister. She was found dead in her room, with her clothes much burnt: it is supposed her gown caught fire late on the preceding night, and that the smoke suffocated her, as nothing was consumed in the room.—Francis Webber, esq. 62.—Mrs. Gattey.—Mrs. Kemp, wife of Mr. William K. proctor.—Mrs. Jacobs, 74.—Edmund Robert, the infant son of Lieutenant-General Sir George Nugent.

In his 83d year, Mr. Anthony Tremlett, a man who with great simplicity of manners, possessed the warmest sympathy of heart and benevolence of disposition, which were regularly excited in the course of active beneficence; engaged in mercantile concerns, he supported an uniformly fair unblemished character; and though he experienced a large share of the difficulties, unavoidably attending the interruption of commerce, which the late wars have occasioned, he always honourably discharged his obligations.

The Rev. George Long, one of the priest-vicars of the cathedral, which office he held upwards of thirty-two years.

At Brampford Speke, John Veysey, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of peace for the county, 74. He bequeathed his property to fifty-four nephews and nieces.

At Tiverton, Mr. E. W. Langslow, son of R. Langslow, esq. M.D. 18.

At Newton Abbott, Mr. John Weatherdon, printer at that place, and master of the Classical Academy near Newton Bushell. He had the honour of educating and introducing many eminent characters into public life, both in the naval and commercial line.

At Ashburton, Mr. John Hurst, 99.

At Starcross, in his 89th year, Robert Lydstone Newcombe, esq. one of the justices of peace for the county.

CORNWALL.

Such is the present fallen state of mining in this county, that even many of those works which are producing very considerable quantities of ores, are, from the want of demand and consequent fall of price, become some almost, and some altogether unprofitable; while others (and among those latter are the largest and deepest mines) find their returns fall far below the costs of working them. The standard of copper, at the sale lately, fell to about 105; in consequence of which, those agents of copper companies who bid *pro forma* only, were surprised to find themselves purchasers. Nor is there scarcely any demand for the tin of the late coinage, though the nominal price is as low as 4l. per hundred. While the great fountain of Cornish trade is thus drying up, the stagnation is felt to pervade every town and villages.

village from the Tamer to Cape Cornwall; but in no place is it felt with equal severity as in the neighbourhood of Redruth. Pol-dice, Treskirby, and other mines in that quarter, have lately discharged some hundreds of men, while those who continue employed are so continued at very reduced wages. The consequences of this state of things among the lower orders of the people it is painful to contemplate. Another trial has been made for ores in the district of Meneage, and with success enough to refute the long prevailing opinion that none existed there. A lode has been discovered in the parish of Mullion, in that district, which consists of copper of a quality peculiarly rich; but it remains for a further trial to determine whether the lode be as large and extensive as the specimens produced from it are valuable.

Died.] At Truro, Mr. George Veall.—John Marshall, esq. formerly comptroller of the customs at this port.

At Falmouth, Mrs. Fisher, senior, mother of Mr. F. manager of the Falmouth theatre.—Miss Susannah Michell.—Miss Octavia Hool-len, daughter of Joseph H. esq. 21.—Mr. John Bellhouse, agent for the Cornish Copper Company.

At Camelford, Mrs. Francis Westlake.

NORTH BRITAIN.

A few weeks since, a cat in Greenock brought forth a very remarkable and perfect monster of her own species. It has one head, four ears, eight feet, and two tails; it is one body from the navel up, as it were breast to breast, and from the navel back forms two distinct kittens; what is remarkable, the one is male, and the other female. It had suckled for some days, and, from all appearance, would have lived to maturity, but, most unfortunately for the admirers of natural curiosities, was deprived of its life from superstitious motives. It is now in the possession of Mr. W. Cameron, surgeon of Greenock.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Lieut. Colonel Wilkinson Lister Kaye, late of the 21st regiment of light dragoons, to Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Peter M. adjutant general in Bengal.—Mr. Wm. Wood, surgeon, to Miss Mary Oswald Gillespie, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Thomas G. jun.

At Relugas, Thomas Lauder Dick, esq. of Fountainhall, to Miss Charles Ann Cumin.

At Dumfries, Lieut. Col. Alexander Maitland, in the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Catherine Currie, youngest daughter of the deceased David C. esq. of Newlaw.

At Edinburgh, Captain Charles M'Intosh, of the 77th regiment, to Miss Jane M'Pherson, eldest daughter of Major M'Pherson, Assistant Barrack Master General.—Robert Patterson, esq. of Demerara, to Miss Catharine Haywood, daughter of John H. esq. late of Demerara.—Robert Shand, esq. of Hillside,

to Miss Elizabeth Davidson, second daughter of Alexander D. esq. of Summerhill.—Mr. Vining, to Miss Benson, daughter of the late Mr. B. of Drury-Lane. The parties were performing in the farce of "We fly by Night," and took a fancy to carry into reality the union they had been representing on the stage. They made their obeisance to the audience, withdrew in their theatrical dresses and by one of those brief ceremonies which the laws of Scotland sanction, returned in a few minutes, to the no small astonishment of their friends, in the new characters of husband and wife.

Died.] At Rozelle, Ayrshire, the seat of the Countess Dowager of Craufurd and Lindsay, the Right Hon. George Lindsay Craufurd, Earl of Craufurd and Lindsay, Viscount Garnock, lord lieutenant of the county of Fife, colonel of the Fifeshire militia, and a major general in the army.—Mr. John Wilson, town clerk of Lanark. He succeeded his father in 1772, and was the fourth of the name and family, in a lineal descent, who held the office, the duties of which he discharged with much credit to himself.

IRELAND.

Several men are now employed for the purpose of erecting a complete harbour at the east side of the Hill of Howth, which, when finished, will afford a safe harbour for the Holyhead packets, as well as for other vessels, as occasion may require; and to and from which the Holyhead mails will be landed and dispatched, which will be attended with a considerable degree of convenience to the public in general, as the mail from Dublin can be dispatched at one given hour throughout the year, independent of the time of high water: the voyage will be shortened ten miles to the passenger, and the danger and impediment of crossing Dublin Bar and the North Bull be wholly avoided. The expence of this public undertaking is defrayed by the Imperial Parliament, by a vote of which 12,000*l.* has been already granted for that purpose.

Married.] E. F. Garvey, esq. of Rosmenda, in the county of Mayo, in his 50th year, to Miss Juliana Kelly, of Castlegar, in the same county, a child just turned of twelve years.

In Dublin, Sir Simon Bradstreet, of Stacumnie, in the county of Kildare, bart. to Miss Clare Murphy.—The Hon. Hector Graham Toler, second son of the Right Hon. John Norbury, to Miss Elizabeth Brabazon, daughter of the late Wm. B. of the county of Mayo, esq. and niece to the late Sir Anthony B. bart.—The Rev. Thomas Peyton Slapp, of Newton Flottman, Norfolk, to Miss Beatty, only daughter of the late David B. esq.—T. Needham, esq. banker, to Miss Thompson.—James Gibson, esq. of Cootehill, in the county of Cavan, to Miss Margaret Mayne, daughter of Thomas M. esq.—Lan. Cuffen, esq. of Rock hill, county of Lime-
rick,

rick, to Miss Sandes, daughter of Wm. Sandes, esq. of Swallow-Glin, county of Kerry.—Mr. Joseph Leonard Darley, of Bullinacarrick, in the county of Wicklow, esq. to Miss C. Darley, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Archdeacon Darley.

At Carrick hill, county of Dublin, Nath. Trumbull, of Beechwood, esq. to Miss Woodcock, daughter of Robert Woodcock, late of Killowin, in the county of Wexford, esq.—James Orr, esq. of Stralford, county of Wicklow, to Miss Sophia Read, daughter of the late Thomas R. esq. of Dorset street, Dublin.

Died.] At Cold Blow near Dublin, the Rev. Thomas Lyster, D. D. aged 66 years. He was a curate in the city of Dublin forty-four years, in the parishes of St. Warburgh and St. Peter, and acted as secretary to the Dublin Society for thirty-five years, with the strictest integrity and assiduity. This gentleman was married to Miss Ould, only daughter of Sir Fielding Ould, who was knighted by the father of the present Duke of Bedford, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Mr. Lyster's situation as secretary made him known to all the nobility and landed interest in Ireland. Many were the livings bestowed on amiable persons during thirty-five years; yet this worthy unassuming man died a curate at the age of 66.

At Limerick, Robert Warburton, esq. captain in the royal navy, to which he was promoted in 1795, and for twelve years regulating officer of that port. He was a few days before appointed by the Admiralty to the port of Dublin.

At Birr, Thomas Woods, esq. He had served his king and country during the American war, in the 45th regiment, as captain, and closed a life of honor and integrity in the midst of a numerous and most respectable family.

At the advanced age of 110 years, Dennis Hampson, the blind bard of Magilligan, of whom so interesting an account is given by Miss Owenson in her elegant work, "The Wild Irish Girl." A few hours before his death he tuned his harp, in order to have it in readiness to entertain Sir H. Bruce's family, who were expected to pass that way in a few days, and who were in the habit of stopping to hear his music; shortly after, however, he felt the approach of death, and calling his family round him, he resigned his breath without a struggle, being in perfect possession of his faculties to the last moment.

At Clontarf, near Dublin, the Hon. Richard Gore, brother to the Earl of Arran. His landed property devolves upon his only son, Arthur Gore, esq. He had been many years a member of the Irish parliament, where his conduct was marked by disinterested patriotism. He had visited most of the courts of the princes of the continent, and he neglected no opportunity to store his mind with the most useful information.

At Tralee, Mrs. M'Gillicuddy, wife of Daniel M'G. esq. sister to Lady Kinsale, and to Herman Elennerhasset, esq. a native of Kerry, at present confined upon a charge of high treason, in the United States of America. At Lisnover, county of Cavan, Robert Hume, esq.

At Cork, Lieut. George Phillimore, of his majesty's ship Polyphemus, youngest son of the Rev. Joseph P. of Orton, Leicestershire.

In Dublin, Mrs. Jane Landsey, sister to the late Lord Kilwarden.—The Lady of Sir Frederick Flood, bart.—Sir Francis Hutchinson, bart. aged 82. Possessed of a very large fortune, and having no family, he was the patron and promoter of every charity in Ireland, the friend of the oppressed, and steady guardian of the poor.

Mrs. Farran, maiden lady, and paternal aunt to the present Countess of Derby, 80. Totally blind for the last twenty-nine years of her life, she bore the affliction of Providence with religious composure and cheerfulness; and possessing the advantages of an amiable disposition, and a well cultivated mind, she gained the respect and admiration of a numerous circle of relatives and friends, who sincerely regret her loss.

At his seat in the county of Sligo, Sir Malby Crofton, Bart. after a lingering and painful illness, that had confined him to his bed, nearly the whole of the last 25 years of his life, and rendered existence a tedious burden. His illness principally arose from the extreme hardships he endured at the siege of Quebec with the glorious and immortal General Wolfe, where Sir Malby lost two brothers, captains in the regiment to which he belonged, who bravely fell in the same field of honour. He was carried to the grave by gentlemen, attended by the greatest multitude of persons of all ranks ever seen at a private funeral, and several corps of yeomanry attending to pay the last military honours to his remains.

James Kearney, Esq. a most respectable Attorney, he appeared in perfect health during the previous part of the day before his death, but in the evening complained of some uneasy fulness in his head; he was sitting at breakfast with a friend, who perceived some alteration in his face, and asked him if he was well, he replied, "I can't see you," and suddenly fell back in his chair and expired.

Dudley Loftus Esq. who was married to Lady Jane Gore, daughter of the Earl of Arran, and sister to the Marchioness of Abercorn.

Mr. Alderman Hutton, a gentleman in whom every amiable virtue was centered, which endeared him to society of all descriptions, from the peasant to the most exalted person. His decided attachment to the cause of religion, connected with an ardent zeal to promote its happy influence, was such, that it is to be feared his loss, in this respect,

respect, as well as in many others, will be a lasting cause of regret.

The Rev. Dr. Hayes, of Bagot-street. Riding on the sands near Rigsend-beach, he was, by the rush of the tide, whelmed into the waters, and both horse and rider unfortunately perished. There were several persons near him, who at first imagined he was only washing his horses feet; as the tide surrounded him he called out for assistance, but none dared venture to him. The body has since been found. He had property to the amount of 3000*l.* about him.

At Enn's, the Rev. Dr. James Barret, Titular Dean of Killaloe, &c.—a character as near perfection as the lot of humanity admits of. For upwards of half a century he continued to shew to the world what a clergyman ought to be, and how much real good a hearty lover of mankind may do in that station. If domestic inquietude annoyed any of his flock, the dæmon was subdued by the precepts he instilled, and the morality which he inculcated. The writhings of disease were mitigated by the balm of his divine counsels, and poverty never applied to him in vain: indeed a principal part of his life was sedulously employed to discover the hovel of wretchedness, or the mansion of misery, there to administer that comfort and relief which it seemed to be the leading feature of his character to dispense. Under his

protecting influence, youth found an asylum from vice and wretchedness, and was trained up in the paths of virtue and of truth. The shivering mendicant was prepared to meet the severity of approaching winter through his bounty and his influence: and now, alas! the tears of the sons and daughters of affliction, bowed down with a double weight of anguish, embalm his memory. Upon his decease, the shops were all closed, and business completely at a stand in Enn's, whilst the general gloom which sat on every countenance, more forcibly portrayed the character of departed worth, than volumes written on the subject could possibly convey. Doctor Barrett was in the 80th year of his age, for 46 years of which he was the faithful pastor of that parish. Though deeply conversant in the best stores of literature, innate modesty veiled the wide range of his acquisitions; for, humble and unassuming, he obtruded not his opinions with that air of authority to which their merit entitled them, but adorned justness of sentiment by delicacy of application. Some people imagined that the dean was possessed of money; but those who thought so did not follow his steps into the mansions of misery and distress; if they had, their coffers would be like his—destitute of a single guinea! And—Divine Reflection!—their reward, like his, would be in Heaven!

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IT is with pleasure we have to inform our readers that a convoy is appointed for the ships bound to the Brazils, upwards of forty sail of vessels are at this time ready loaded with British manufactured goods for South America, among them are several Portuguese vessels lately arrived here from Oporto and Lisbon. We sincerely hope the adventures will turn out advantageous, and with respect to the *returns*, there is no doubt of their coming to a good market at home, as the cotton-wool of that country is perhaps the finest in the world; of this article alone were exported, from the Brazils to Portugal, annually about 140,000 bags; of sugar, 25,000 chests; of indigo, about 1200 serons; and of hides, 1,200,000 with horns and tallow in proportion. It will be necessary for speculators to be very careful in the quality of the British manufactured goods they ship for the *Rio de Janeiro*, as none will sell there, but of the very finest quality; and it is the very contrary in the other parts of South America, where every kind of coarse goods, such as we usually send to our West India Islands, meet a ready sale. Tallow from that quarter of the globe, will, no doubt, find a ready sale, particularly at a time, when it is impossible to import it from Petersburg. Their indigoes will not suit this market, being too flinty and come at a much dearer price, in proportion, than those of other countries. At a sale, a few days ago, a parcel of 3,185 Buenos Ayres hides were sold by Messrs. Keymer, M^cTaggart, and Co. from 2*d.* to 6½*d.* per lb. weight.

Sugar. With respect to the market for sugar, it still continues very dull indeed, the prices of raw sugar be called from 55*s.* to 79*s.* per cwt. according to quality; lumps from 5*l.* to 5*l.* 6*s.*; powder-loaves, from 4*l.* 18*s.* to 6*l.* 1*s.*; and single loaves, from 4*l.* 12*s.* to 5*l.* 6*s.* per cwt. In the course of the next month, we may expect a Jamaica and a Leeward Island fleet to arrive, with, no doubt, a large quantity of this article, and we hope, prior to it, that the market will be still better than at present it is.

Rum has rather lowered in price since our last, fine Jamaica is worth from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* per gallon, and Leeward Island rum, from 4*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* per ditto.

Cotton. This article is rather flat in the market except the Brazil wool, called *Maranams* and *Pernambuco's*, which have advanced in price nearly 2*d.* per lb. and are now worth from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 3½*d.* per lb.

Coffee is rather advanced since our last Report, and there have been some public sales: the prices of British plantation coffee may be called from 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* according to quality. If this article could be shipped for the Continent, at this time, it would bring nearly 100 per cent. profit, and, notwithstanding all Buonaparte's plans against our commerce, this very article has found its way into France, Germany, and Holland.

Tea.

Tea. At this time the Company's tea sale is going on, and the prices of all kinds of black tea, such as Bohea, Congou, and Souchong, have advanced nearly 4d. per lb. Hysons and all kinds of green teas continue in price as usual.

Wine continues to advance in price, and fine old port cannot now be purchased under the enormous price of 100 guineas per pipe. Claret is plenty in the market, and that of good quality, sells from 85l. to 90l. per hogshead. Good old sherry is rather scarce, and that of fine pale coloured wine brings 90l. per butt. Old Madeira from the East Indies, brings 125l. per pipe of 110 gallons.

The late public sales of merchandize have been as follows, viz.

By Messrs. Kymer, M^cTaggart, & Co. 933 casks & cags of coffee from 50s. to 172s. per cwt.
 430 hhds. & 411 bags of ditto, from 72s. to 121s. 6d. per do.
 Coles and Son.. 238 casks & 342 do. of coffee, from 76s. to 121s. 6d. per do.
 Blacke & Kemble 378 hhds. 21 trs. & 2 barrels of Mus. sugar 40s. to 69s. per do.
 J. & M. Woodhouse 340 hhds. ditto from 58s. 6d. to 71s. per do.

On account of the distress of the poor silk manufacturers, for want of work, owing to the great scarcity of raw silk as usual from Italy; the East India Company have issued a declaration highly honourable to them, which they have agreed to put up to sale, on the 5th of April, 977 bales of Bengal raw silk, and 177 bales of Organzine, being, in the whole, an increase of 84 bales beyond what was named in their declaration of the 3d. instant, and 204 bales beyond what was originally intended to have been sold on that day.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Mar. 8.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 15.	Prices of Hops.
Hamburgh..	34 6	34 6 ..	34 6 ..	
Altona	34 7	34 7 ..	34 7 ..	Bags.—Kent, 4l. 15s. to 6l. per cwt.
Amsterdam	35 7	35 7 ..	36 7 ..	— Sussex, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 8s. per cwt.
Paris	23 10	23 10 ..	23 10 ..	— Essex, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 15s. per cwt.
Leghorn....	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pockets.—Kent, 5l. to 7l. per cwt.
Naples	42	42	42	— Sussex, 4l. 15s. to 5l. 15s. per cwt.
Genoa	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Farnham, 6l. 10s. to 10l. 10s. per cwt.
Lisbon	60	60	60	The average price of Raw Sugar, ending
Oporto	60	60	60	9th of March, 1808, is 34s. 9d. per cwt.
Dublin	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$..	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	inclusive of duty.

Agio of the Bank of Holland 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The following are the average Prices of Canal Shares, &c. &c. at the Office of Messrs. L. Wolfe and Co. Shorter's Court.—London Dock Stock, 109l. per cent.—East India ditto 120l. for the opening.—West India ditto, 143l. per cent.—Commercial Dock Shares, 126l. per cent.—Grand Junction Canal, 92l. per share.—Grand Surrey Canal, per share.—Imperial Fire Insurance, 11l. per cent premium.—Globe Fire and Life Insurance 110l. per cent.—Albion Fire and Life Insurance, 3l. per cent. premium.—Hope Fire and Life Assurance, 1l. per share premium.—Rock Life Assurance, from 5s. to 7s. per share premium.—East London Water Works, from 55l. to 60l. per share premium.—West Middlesex Water Works, 18 Guineas per share premium.—South London Water Works, 60l. per share premium.—London Institution, 85 guineas per share premium.—Commercial Road, 118l. per share.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

IN the last number of the Botanical Magazine, we find, 1. *Gethyllis spiralis*, a genus of plants peculiar to the Cape of Good Hope, in many respects resembling Colchicum, but the fruit is a berry, which, in the present species at least, if not in all, is very fragrant and eatable. Mr. Gawler remarks, that this genus, in the natural order to which it belongs, affords a singular instance of great diversity in the number of stamens, but that this diversity is constant in the particular species, and not varying as if occasioned by the sporting of a too luxuriant nature; consequently the number of these organs affords excellent discriminative characters in defining the species. Very few species have as yet been seen in this country, and none that we know of have perfected their fruit. 2. *Amaryllis humilis*, β . a beautiful variety, with flowers of a pale minium colour. In this article, Mr. Gawler has given a synopsis of all the species of *Amaryllis* known to him. About one half of these have been figured in the Magazine. 3. *Amaryllis venusta*. This species is very nearly allied to *A. sarniensis* and *curvifolia*. From the latter it scarcely differs but in the leaves and stem not having the same glaucous hue. Botanists often appear to us to be actuated by somewhat of caprice in determining whether two plants shall be considered as distinct species, or mere varieties of each other. Surely the preceding article is fully as distinct from the variety of *humilis*, before figured, as the present one is from *curvifolia*. 4. *Veltheimia glauca*, Aletris of Hortus Kewensis. 5. *Anthyllis cretica*, of Lamarck and Willdenow; *Ebenus cretica*, of former botanists, a handsome greenhouse shrub, long known in our gardens by the latter name. 6. *Ziziphora Pourtickini*, a second new species of this genus lately introduced from Caucasus by Mr. Loddiges.

Dr. Sims remarks the very near affinity that the whole genus of *Ziziphora* has with *Thymus*, from which it is hardly distinguished by any other character, than that of being diandrous. "Faux villis clausus" is as applicable to these two Caucasian species, at least as to *Thymus*. The species here figured bears the same relation to *serpyllacea*, as *Thymus lanuginosus* does to *T. Serpyllum*; we wish therefore that the specific name of *lanuginosus* had been adopted for it, instead of that of Pouschkini, the latter name never having been published though applied to it by the discoverer. 7. The common Catalpa, *Bignonia Catalpa* of most authors, but Dr. Sims, following Jussieu, has applied the usual specific title as that of the genus, and of course was under the necessity of giving a new specific denomination. He has adopted the very applicable one from Duhamel of *syringifolia*. The beautiful figure of the flowering branch of this tree, although rather too large even for the double sized plate, does great credit to the artist, as does indeed the whole number.

The Botanists' Repository contains, 1. A folded plate of that well known flower, the night blowing *Cereus*, *Cactus grandiflorus*, of Linnæus. As the author professes to give only new and rare plants, or such as have not been previously figured, we wonder he should have gone so far out of his way to give us a representation of this plant, certainly inferior to what we have before seen. 2. *Gentiana fimbriata*, not the *fimbriata* of Retzius, but as the latter plant is probably no other than the *G. Saponaria* of Linnæus, we should not object to the name, were this, as Mr. Andrews supposes, a new and undescribed species. It is the American variety of *G. ciliata*, according to Miller and Linnæus, and we believe the *G. crinita*, of Froelich and Willdenow. The drawing being made from a pot of seedling plants, as they stood crowded together, gives no true idea of the proper habit. 3. *Aspalathus globosus*; of what country this is a native, we are not told, we doubt if it belong to this genus. 4. *Solanum betaceum*, a gigantic species of night shade which grew in Mr. Lambert's garden to the height of twelve feet. As it possesses little beauty and smells very offensively when bruised, it will probably, as the author remarks, be always a scarce plant in this country. 5. *Protea pinnata*; supposed here to be a new species, but as there is a whole section of the genus called *pinnatæ*; the name is peculiarly improper, we suspect it to be the *P. ciancodes*, of Linnæus.

The English Botany for February, omitted in our last Report, contains, besides cryptogamous plants, which, in our limited account, we have not thought it necessary to particularize, 1. *Trifolium striatum*. The figure here given is very characteristic of the plant, but the one referred to in Ray's synopsis can only tend to mislead, being drawn with peduncles longer than the leaves, instead of having the heads of flowers sessile. It is, however, undoubtedly the plant described by Ray, but we suspect Dillenius erroneously added a wrong figure. It is well represented by Vaillant in his *Botanicon Parisiense*, under the same name as applied in the third edition of Ray's synopsis. 2. *Zannichellia palustris*. 3. *Quercus sessiliflora*, first raised to a distinct species by R. A. Salisbury, esq. who gave it the very appropriate name here adopted, preceding authors having considered it as a variety of *Q. Robur*; from which it is distinguished by its female flowers and acorns being sessile, and, as Dr. Smith says, by its leaves being more regularly and oppositely sinuated, a circumstance however not very remarkable in the figure, and we suspect therefore not to be much depended upon. The timber of this species is said to be far less valuable than that of *Q. Robur*, it should therefore be carefully rejected from all plantations for valuable purposes. 4. *Fagus sylvaticus*, the beech-tree. Dr. Smith remarks, that the eatable chesnut having been made a distinct genus from the beech by Gærtner, "is one of those glaring errors of a great man, which should teach all naturalists caution, and, more especially, candour."

The phenogamous plants contained in the number for March, are, 1. *Chara translucens*, a new discovered British inhabitant of pools and ditches, described and figured by Vaillant, but not before taken up, as a distinct species, by any modern botanist. 2. *Agrostis canina*. 3. *Galium palustre*. The doctor observes, that it is peculiar to this species, to have two opposite leaves smaller, and two larger in the upper whorls. 4. *Pyrus Aria*, *Cratægus Aria*, of Linnæus, and other modern botanists. *Malus*, *Pyrus*, *Cydonia*, *Mespilus*, *Cratægus* and *Sorbus*, are considered as distinct genera by Jussieu. All belong to the same very natural order and are extremely difficultly defined, yet we can hardly persuade ourselves that most, if not all, of them are essentially different, although botanists have not yet discovered in what the true generic characters consist. Dr. Smith, in which we believe he follows Gærtner, reduces all of them to two genera, *Mespilus* and *Pyrus*, the former containing the seeds within a hard shell, or nut, in the centre of a fleshy fruit, the latter containing them within a membranous capsule, also in a fleshy fruit. See the doctor's definitions of *Drupa* and *Pomum*, in his introduction to Botany. However satisfactory such a division may at first sight appear, when reduced to practice it arranges trees in many respects so dissimilar together, that we cannot help wishing that Linnæus's division had been followed, till all the genera could have been more satisfactorily distinguished. The plant here figured, the white beam tree is called by the Welch, for what reason does not appear, a Lemon Tree, "whence that tender exotic has been supposed, by ignorant travellers, to grow on the bleak crags of Penmaen Mawr. Surely such travellers (says Dr. Smith) might be more usefully employed at home!" This criticism, however, appears to us somewhat too severe. Who would have been more likely to have fallen into such

an error than the most learned of travellers? The observations of such men on any subject of natural history, must indeed have been useless; but natural history is not an indispensable knowledge for a traveller, to enable him to make instructive, as well as entertaining observations.

The unlearned English botanist seems likely soon to have every assistance in his native language to enable him to study this amiable science, as is to be found by the inhabitants of France or any other country in Europe. In addition to Dr. Smith's introduction, mentioned in our last report, we have to announce an Introduction to the Study of Cryptogamous Plants, translated from the German of Professor Sprengel, and published by Mr. J. White. This treatise, which has born so great a character in Germany, has never before appeared in an English dress. It explains, in a more familiar manner than it might be supposed the subject would admit of, the physiology and systematic arrangement of this numerous and difficult tribe of vegetables. The observations are illustrated by ten coloured plates, in 4to. containing a great number of microscopic figures, explaining the anatomical structure of the natural orders, and representing the characters by which the various genera are distinguished. By the help of these and more satisfactory definitions, than are to be met with elsewhere, the genera are more firmly established and rendered more intelligible to the student in cryptogamy, and this difficult branch of the science is made comparatively easy.

In the natural order of Filices, not only the genera but most of the European species are described. The translation of this valuable and interesting work is executed in a manner far superior to the generality of translations from the German language. It has evidently been performed by a person conversant with the science of botany, as well as with the languages of both countries.

We have not seen the *Paradisus Londinensis* for this month.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

FEBRUARY,
Thawing Month.

Subdued,

The frost resolves into a trickling thaw
Spotted the mountains shine; loose sleet descends,
And floods the country round.

FOR several days in the beginning of February, we had mild and pleasant weather, accompanied by gentle gales from the south west. In the night of the 11th there was a heavy fall of rain; which was immediately succeeded by almost a hurricane. This subsided, the wind changed to the east, and before morning a hard frost set in, which continued for four or five days. From the 18th to the end of the month, the weather, however, was remarkably warm; on the 19th, it was as much so as it usually is in the middle of May.

February 2. On this day the first salmon that has been taken this year, was caught; and only one other before the end of the month. The old salmon are now returning down the rivers to the sea. They are black and appear almost lifeless; are often entangled in the nets but are always thrown into the water again, being out of season, and not eatable.

February 10th. The coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*) and the ivy leaved speedwell, (*Veronica hederæfolia*) two of the earliest spring-plants, I observed this day to be both in flower.

February 18th. Two cock-chaffers were brought to me in a perfect state. They had been, with several others, dug out of the earth in a garden. It is yet much too early for these insects to make their appearance, as, at present, there are no leaves on which they could feed. These were therefore, no doubt, disturbed at least six weeks before the time at which they would, of themselves, have come forth.

About a week ago a siskin or aberdavine (*Fringilla spinus* of Linnæus) was caught in a net. In most parts of England this is an uncommon bird.

February 19th. The buntings (*Emberiza Miliaria*) have been in flocks since the beginning of the winter; and I had one brought to me this day with the tail and almost all the upper part of the back and wings, white.

The cow-keepers begin to cut the water crow-foot (*Ranunculus aquatilis* var. *fluvialis*) for their cattle.

February 24th. Serpents come out of their holes and lie in the sun on the sides of warm banks.

The nettle butterfly (*papilio urticae*) is seen.

The first leaves of the tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*) appear.

Several species of small birds are beginning to pair.

The yellow hammer and chaffinch sing.

February 28th. The brimstone butterfly (*papilio rhamni*) appear.

I remarked, upon the furze bushes, a great number of the seven-spotted or common lady-bugs,

bugs, (*Coccinella septem-punctata*). As far as I examined, upon a tolerably extensive common, there was scarcely a bush on which there were not some of these insects. They had been roused from their torpid state by the unusual warmth of the weather, and had crawled forth from their winter retreats to enjoy themselves in the sun.

I have not hitherto observed any of the water-lizards (*Lacerta aquatica*) in the ponds where I have been accustomed to find them about this season.

The butcher's broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*) is in flower. This shrub, which in a wild state usually grows in woods and thickets, is singular from having its blossom on a fruit-stalk growing out from the middle of the leaf.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE easterly cold dry winds, which have prevailed almost during the whole of the present month, have continued to operate beneficially upon all the more early and more luxuriant young wheat crops, by affording a seasonable check to their too forward and rapid growth; while, on the contrary, the sharp keen dry frosts have had an unfavourable effect on most of the late thin crops of this valuable grain in many districts.

The same causes have likewise been prejudicial to those bean crops which had been got in at an early period, in the preceding months, and were now just beginning to appear above the ground, by giving a sudden check to their young growth, and in some more exposed situations, by almost destroying the young tender shoots.

By the same means also the portions of turnip crops, which had remained from the consumption of the preceding period, have been much destroyed, so that a much smaller quantity of this sort of cattle food had been left for use in the present month than is usually the case.

The cabbage cole and other similar green cattle crops have, however as usual, stood the severity of the season, will and must now be of vast service to the farmer.

The later sown tares, and other artificial grasses, have, on most of the better descriptions of land, continued to have a promising appearance, and will probably afford a very desirable supply of food for stock.

The dryness of the whole month, has been particularly favourable for all the different operations of the field, which, from the state of the weather in the two preceding months had been unusually retarded. The business of ploughing and sowing has been performed over a very great extent of land.

From the very extravagant price of peas, a much more extensive space of land than usual, will be sown this year with barley and spring wheat, in situations where this last sort of crop is grown. A large portion of the latter has been already put into the ground. The work of making and repairing the fences has likewise been well executed throughout the whole of the month.

There has been but a very poor supply of feed for the store stock which has been wintered in the pastures, of course they have not gone on to the usual proof in many places; nor has the home feeding been performed without extraordinary expence, except in cases where great attention had been paid to the rising of beneficial articles of cattle food for winter use. The dearth of hay, straw, cake, potatoes, and other sorts of dry food, have contributed greatly to this circumstance.

In the spring months, the scarcity of feed for stock will probably be considerable in many districts where improved husbandry is but little practised.

The dryness of the weather, during the whole of the month, has been favourable to the lambing ewes, as well as the couples with young lambs. In many situations, sheltered by the hills and elevated grounds, the ewes, especially those of the South Down kind, have lambed down with much success, producing twins in great numbers.

The state of the weather for this month, has also been favourable to the fattening sheep, which have gone on to much greater proof than during the last.

All sort of fatted stock is upon the advance, and there is rather a scarcity of some sorts, as hogs. But store stock is nearly as in our last. Cows are rather cheaper, but low in condition.

At the Corn Exchange, on the 21st. instant, the fluctuations in the price of wheat were but trifling. Barley is a little dearer, but little variation in malt or beans. Peas of all sorts rather lower, but oats higher.

	s.	s.	s.	d.		s.	s.
Wheat	46	56	70	0	Beans	52	57
Fine ditto ..		74	76	0	Tick ditto.....	50	55
Rye		45	50	0	Oats	33	36
Barley		40	46	0	Pollard	39	46
Malt		64	74	0	Rape Seed per last....	30	33
White Peas	160	170	0		Fine Flour	55	60
Grey ditto	50	55	0		Second	50	55

In Smithfield market, on the 21st, the supply was plentiful; beef, mutton, veal, and pork are dearer than last week.

To sink the offal, at per stone of 8lb.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Beef	4	0	to	5	0	Beasts..... 2,270
Mutton.....	4	0	to	5	0	Sheep and Lambs 14,700
Veal	6	0	to	7	0	Calves..... 96
Pork.....	5	0	to	6	6	Pigs 380

Hay is somewhat on the rise in the Haymarket.

Hay	4	10	0	to	6	6	0
Straw	2	10	0	to	3	0	0
Clover	5	15	0	to	7	7	0

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of February to the 24th of March, 1803, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.70. Feb. 25. Wind E.
Lowest 29.53. Wind S. E.

Greatest } 33-hun-
variation in } dredths of
24 hours } an inch. { On the 16th in
the evening, the
mercury stood at
29.99. and on the
next evening it was
at 29.60.

Thermometer.

Highest 54°. March 2. Wind N. E.
Lowest 29°. March 23. Wind N. E.

Greatest }
variation in } 7°. { On the 22d in the
morning, the thermo-
meter was at 36°, and
on the 30th at the
same hour it was at
29°.

The quantity of rain fallen during the last two months, is equal to 2.768. inches in depth.

The variations in the atmosphere, both with regard to its temperature and density, have been very slight; the most striking feature is, that, with the exception of a day or two, at the end of February, when the wind veered to the N.W. it has blown entirely from the Easterly quarters; on more than half of the month it has come due East, and other days it has blown chiefly N.E. though in a few instances we observed it S.E. The average temperature for the month is 39.23; some few warm days seemed to bring us appearances of vegetation, but the severe frost of this morning, (25th) must check these efforts. The average height of the barometer is 30.2 very nearly, which is higher than it has been for these last seven years. Of course the quantity of rain has been small, and though snow has fallen three or four days, yet in these parts, at least, it has never lain on the ground many hours; nor indeed has it this month been sufficient to cover the ground. About twelve days of the twenty-nine, have been very brilliant, seven on which snow or rain has fallen, and the others have been divided into the fair and cloudy.

Astronomical Anticipations.

We are advancing fast to long days, the sun is now nearly thirteen hours, (April 1), above the horizon; and on the second, that Luminary rises exactly at half past five, and of course sets at half past six in the evening. The moon is full at about half past eleven, on the 10th instant.* With respect to the equation of time, the clocks and the sun are approaching to an equality, and on the 15th, viz. on Good Friday, the sun-dial and a good clock will be exactly together; at the end of April the clock, to be accurate, must be nearly 3' behind the time marked on the dial. On the 7th, the moon is on the meridian; soon after nine, in the evening, she is then under the bright star, Regulus, but to the East of him. When she is full on the 10th, she is about two and a half degrees from the ecliptic, of course there is no eclipse; on the 13th she passes the ecliptic; then, however, she is too far from full to admit of an eclipse. On the 22d, as the moon ascends in the heaven, she will be seen between Jupiter and the two planets, Mercury and Venus, but nearer to Venus; and on the 25th, the moon is at change or new moon. During this month, Saturn, and the Herschel planet may be seen at night. Mars is above the horizon in the evening, but too near the sun to be visible. We advertise our readers again, that on the 19th, Mercury is at its greatest height above the horizon, and not far from Venus: these planets, (if the mornings are clear at that time) and their motions to and from each other, will afford a pleasing appearance to those who attend to these subjects.

* It will be recollected, that the astronomical day commences at twelve at noon, of course half past eleven refers to the night.